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LAST EDITION

DRY AMENDMENT IS INSERTED IN THE AGRICULTURAL BILL

Senate Committee Votes to Report Measure With Jones Rider Added—Second Meeting to Be Held This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a meeting held this morning the Senate Committee on Agriculture voted to report favorably the Agricultural Appropriation Bill with the Jones rider amendment, which was substituted and adopted for the Randall amendment, inserted.

It is true that only a few members were present at the committee meeting, but as the point of "no quorum" was not raised, it is not thought likely that the decision to retain the amendment will be altered. Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the committee, explained in the Senate that the decision was in accordance with instructions to report the bill favorably given him by his colleagues on the committee on Thursday.

After the meeting this morning, however, several members of the committee who were not present stated that they desired to be heard before the bill was acted on as coming before the Senate with the indorsement of the committee.

The Senator from South Carolina called another meeting for 3 p. m. today in order to give all the members an opportunity of putting themselves on record. He stated, however, that he did not expect that the decision arrived at this morning would be altered.

Of course the important question is the Jones amendment. It is admitted that the approval of the amendment by the committee is tantamount to an assurance of its passage by the Senate by a two to one vote. The situation today is felt by many to look much more promising than heretofore, but as has been repeatedly declared in this paper, the final outcome will largely if not altogether depend on the attitude the President may choose to take. While he may not approve of the present method of procedure it is not expected that he will offer serious resistance to whatever action the Senate may be disposed to take on the pending amendment.

The confusing and unknown factor in the prohibition question as it stands before Congress today is the attitude of the President. Against his opposition or even his silent disapproval, the most earnest and optimistic supporters of nation-wide prohibition realize that it would be extremely difficult to put through the legislation, however much it was approved of by Congress and by the nation at large. That the pending bone dry amendment meets with the approval of Congress is not for a moment questioned, but out of loyalty to the Chief Executive it is deemed necessary by administration followers that before a move is made on any important question the position of the President should be definitely known. His attitude on the prohibition question has not so far been definitely proclaimed, and hence many contrary rumors cause much confusion.

On Wednesday, and again late on Thursday, this bureau was informed that the President was not opposed to bone dry legislation, and that he was expected to take no action, but would leave the whole matter to be disposed of by Congress. It appears, however, that in a conversation over the telephone between the President and Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, acting chairman of the Agriculture Committee, before which the prohibition amendment is pending, the

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Oise-Aisne sector
Map illustrates communications dealing with the war operations on the western front

GERMAN OFFENSIVE NOW AT STANDSTILL

Colossal Sacrifices of Germans Result Only in Flattening of the Salient at Noyon—Allies Improve Positions

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sixth morning of the last German offensive sees the troops of von Hutler and von Boehn apparently brought to a standstill. The colossal human sacrifices of the German Crown Prince, supported by those of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, have succeeded in flattening the salient at Noyon, and that is all. No general in his senses could imagine that such a result began even to represent the cost. As a matter of fact, like every fight which the Crown Prince, nominally, has directed, since the war began, there has been a capture of terrain at an expense so awful that he can hardly have cared to contemplate his victory. It was so at Verdun, and it has been so in this last offensive, indeed it is tolerably certain that, in comparison to the troops employed, the last offensive has been the most costly of all.

Within the last 24 hours the Crown Prince's efforts to advance at all have been practically held up everywhere, his troops being scarcely able to deploy from behind their lines, owing to the violence of the artillery fire. This is true of the whole line of recent fighting, from the Americans at Château Thierry to the French at Montdidier. Indeed not only have the Germans failed to get their attacks even under way, but the Americans and the French have improved their positions, the former in Belleu wood, to the north of Château Thierry, and the latter, more particularly, at the really vital point on the line, the plateau of Mery and along the course of the Matz.

In these circumstances it is not remarkable to hear that the German High Command has given orders for the withdrawal of every possible man from the Russian frontier. The Pres-

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PERUVIANS SEIZE GERMAN VESSELS

LIMA, Peru.—The Peruvian Government through its military forces has taken possession of the German vessels interned at Callao.

Peru broke diplomatic relations with Germany last October because Germany failed to reply satisfactorily to demands concerning the sinking of Peruvian ships.

PONY EXPRESS PLAN DEFEATED

Winchester Citizens in Town Meeting Emphatically Register Their Protest Against Bringing of Liquor Into Town

WINCHESTER, Mass.—In accordance with an overwhelming vote at a special town meeting, Thursday night, no pony express liquor license will be granted this year. Although this action represents a majority desire of citizens and the town is no-license it is observed that alcoholic drinks arrive via freight.

An attempt to take a vote by ballot met with quick defeat along with a similar move with regard to removing the beautiful elm tree in Church Street opposite the Waterfield Building. The defeat of the ballot plan on the liquor topic was the result of opposition to any secrecy the ballots would have afforded as to the position of voters.

The voice vote was decidedly in favor of "requesting the selectmen not to grant one or more permits for the transportation of intoxicating liquors," but the vote was doubted by Jonas A. Laraway, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and the chair asked for a rising vote. But one man stood in opposition.

Heretofore there has been one pony express license. The fortnightly, the woman's club, began the work of opposition this year by sending a committee headed by Mrs. H. T. Bond before the selectmen, who suspended granting of the license, which question has now been disposed of.

The books of the freight office show that Saturdays are busy days for Winchester's liquor traffic. Sometimes as many as a score or more kegs of beer arrive, and occasionally barrels containing bottles.

The town's finance committee's position on the license subject was "no recommendation required."

ENEMY OWNED COTTON SOLD BY CUSTODIAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The alien property custodian sold 3050 bales of enemy-owned cotton in the classification room of the New York Cotton Exchange today. A large number of buyers were present and the prices paid were regarded as very high. The first 2000 bales, grading about middling, sold from 29 to 29 1/2 cents, while the balance, averaging strict to good middling, ranged from 30 1/2 to 32 1/2 cents, 200 bales going to a local spot at the latter price. Thus far 10,941 bales of alien-owned cotton have been sold, of which 5541 bales were disposed of in New York.

FINANCE FACTS HELD BACK FROM SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo today denied the Senate's request for information as to what steps are being taken to stabilize the value of the American dollar abroad. Asked for the information in a Senate resolution he replied that, in the opinion of President Wilson, it would be inadvisable to supply it at this time for fear it might reach enemy countries.

PATRIOTIC COUNCIL STAND EXPLAINED

Leaders of Disbanded Society Declare That They Will Urge Their Members to Join the Friends of German Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Now that the National Patriotic Council of Americans of German Origin has definitely decided to disband, interest is attracted to the steps taken in connection with the formation of the council and its quick dissolution.

On Monday morning it was announced that a national patriotic council of Americans of German origin was being organized for the purpose of uniting the German-Americans throughout the country in a thorough-going propaganda for the suppression and elimination of the hyphen in the interests of Americanism. It was said that the movement had been indorsed by Secretary Lane, Senator Lodge and other men of prominence, an allegation, however, which Senator Lodge, speaking for himself, has since denied.

On Wednesday morning the two leaders of this movement, William Forster and Hermann Hagedorn, announced that the whole plan had been dropped. They said they had been informed on the best authority that Washington was not in favor of any loyalist organization of Americans of German blood other than The Friends of German Democracy.

"We formed the council," they said, "because we wished to establish an effective and efficient society to work for Americanism against hyphenism and racial prejudice. We shall continue to work for those aims, but we are anxious above all that Americans of German blood should in this grave hour present a united front against the common enemy. Since The Friends of German Democracy is the official organization of Americans of German descent, we shall urge our members to join that society and shall ourselves give it our hearty support."

On Monday this bureau was informed by Mr. Hagedorn that the claim of indorsement of the movement by Secretary Lane was based on a conversation which Mr. Hagedorn said he had had with the Secretary three or four weeks ago. He added that other indorsements had been made by letter and that some of these might be made public shortly.

Mr. Forster, who as chief of the Liederkreis here has barred the use of German from its meetings, said to this bureau:

"Since The Friends of German Democracy is the official organization of German-Americans, it would not be wise to form another organization for similar purposes. We should all present a united front, under the one organization, and work together in harmony and accord for the aims already declared by The Friends of German Democracy. It is my idea to influence the German-Americans not only to talk English, but to think in English, and to lose no opportunity to display their unqualified loyalty to America."

Mr. Forster added that "sometimes the very best things we strive to do are misunderstood."

Meanwhile the German-Americans of this city have decided to refrain from a separate German demonstration of loyalty on July 4 and to act with the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, The Friends of German Democracy and the Committee on Public Information.

FLAG DAY BEING WIDELY OBSERVED

Exercises in Honor of United States Emblem Are Held in Schools and Clubs and at Many Industrial Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In public and private schools, as well as in many clubs and other organizations, Flag Day is being observed in appropriate manner today. Exercises in most of the schools included the taking of the pledge of allegiance to the flag, songs and recitations appropriate to the occasion and a review of the history of the flag.

The observance of the day in industrial plants was more general this year than ever before. For the first time in history the United States flag is being carried in European countries by legions of fighting Americans, and for the first time men of all nationalities who have adopted America as their country are banded together under the flag in overseas lands. The opportunity offered by Flag Day for the relatives of these men working in this country to show their appreciation of what the flag stands for was emphasized by flag-raising ceremonies and simple programs in a great many industrial establishments today.

In many of these plants four-minute men of the Committee on Public Information, cooperating with the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, provided speakers to address the workers, and in some of these plants a Flag Day committee had been appointed to look after the details of the program. Usually in industrial plants, it included flag raising, salute to the flag, pledge of allegiance, patriotic songs, and the American's creed said in unison, which is as follows:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes."

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

"Resource and Reliance"

Tribute to the Workers in United States Ordnance Plants

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Workers in the ordnance plants of the country were termed the "soldiers' resource and reliance" in a Flag Day message from Gen. C. C. Williams, acting chief of ordnance, which was read in every ordnance plant in the country today. The message follows:

"May I not express to you and to each and every workman in your plant on this occasion the great appreciation of the Ordnance Department for the splendid work you are doing?"

"Our work over here makes possible the work of our soldiers over there, and it must indeed be a satisfaction to every worker when he realizes that the product of his hands goes over there to give a square deal to the men who are facing for us all, wariness, hardships and death."

"We over here are the soldiers' resource and reliance. They depend upon our labor, and the work of every one of us has a direct bearing on the outcome of the war."

"I most earnestly hope and feel confident that you and the men and women associated with you will continue in the future, as in the past, to put forth your greatest efforts to produce for our soldiers."

IMPORTANT COUNCIL MEETS IN TOKYO

TOKYO, Japan (Friday, June 7)—(By the Associated Press)—An important council, attended by Prince Fushimi, Field Marshal Yamagata and Terauchi (the Premier), Lieut.-General Oshima, the Minister of War, and others was held in the General Staff Office today. A joint conference of the field marshals and the admirals has been summoned for June 10.

LONDON, England (Friday)—A dispatch to The Times from Tokyo quotes the military correspondent of the Tokyo newspaper Asahi as saying that the business considered by the Council at the General Staff office on June 7 was the abolition of the brigade system for the army, the adoption of a corps system similar to the German and the increase of the army to 25 corps of two divisions each, with each division containing three regiments. Alterations also are contemplated in the navy, the correspondent adds.

ARMY FUNDS TRANSFERRED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government funds to the amount of \$3,800,000 have been transferred from the federal treasury to banks in London and Paris to cover the pay of American armed forces in France and for the purchase of army and navy supplies overseas, thus saving valuable cargo space.

STEAMER SUNK OFF VIRGINIA CAPES

British Vessel Is Attacked by German Submarine and Sinks Word That She Is Sinking

AN ATLANTIC PORT—A British steamship arriving here today reported that she received wireless messages from the British steamer Keemun last night that the vessel was being attacked by a German submarine. Two hours later word was received from the Keemun that she was sinking.

The ship definitely known to have fallen victim to German submarines in American waters was sunk on June 10, the day previous. The Keemun, a vessel of 9074 tons gross, said she was off the Virginia capes. She was last reported as leaving Manila.

Commander of U-151

Captain Neustadt Formerly Served in United States Navy

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The commander of the U-151, one of the German submarines that have been operating off the American-Atlantic coast, has been identified as Captain Neustadt, who served five years as a gunner's mate in the United States Navy, according to affidavits of officers and sailors of the schooners Hattie B. Dunn, Edna and Hauppauge, victims of the submarine. The documents were brought here today by naval rescue officers arriving from Cuba.

The submarine is manned by a crew of 76, is 210 feet long, 29 feet wide, has a shell of 3.4 inch steel and two 5.9 inch guns mounted fore and aft, is equipped with two periscopes, one over the conning tower and the other aft, has four stationary rapid fire guns on deck, below decks, in racks, carries 100 rapid fire rifles, and has aboard 18 torpedoes.

BELGIANS PROTEST GERMAN BRUTALITY

Memorandum Presented to Mr. Lansing States Deportation and Forced Labor Inflicted on Civilians Is Still Carried On

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Deportation and forced labor inflicted upon Belgian civilians by the German Government not only continue unabated but have taken on a new character, according to a memorandum presented to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State by the Belgian Minister, and made public today. The memorandum contains a copy of a protest sent to the German Governor-General of occupied Belgium by the Belgian Senate and House of Representatives in March.

The deportation of civilians is still being carried on, especially in the military zone which comprises the two Flanders, and a great part of the provinces of Hainaut, Namur and Luxembourg. During March of this year, 2700 men from all conditions of life have been taken from Lockeren in east Flanders to do military work on the western front. Moerbeke, Wachtebeke and the surrounding region were called upon during the same month to furnish 800 civilians to lay railroads. The names of all girls and women from 14 to 40 years were required by the Germans from Alost and that district. Some of the boys deported as young as 13 and 13 1/2 years. High school and grammar schools have been called upon to furnish their quotas.

Instead of being sent to Germany as in the past, these deported are now being sent to work in the region behind the German front in France and Belgium. The Germans also appear to have changed their reasons for the deportations. The pretext formerly used, namely, to give work to the unemployed, has been abandoned, and now the deportations are being made on the grounds that by an order issued by the German General Headquarters every inhabitant of the country may be compelled to give his help in case of public calamity, even outside his residence.

Under the new pretext the German Government, says the memorandum, thus continues "to tear the Belgians away from their homes in order to transport them into regions immediately behind the German front in France and Belgium, there they are herded like cattle in special camps and compelled to do work of a military character or interest; many are sent into the zone of operations and exposed to the fire of Belgian or allied batteries. Besides, they are subjected to bad treatment and brutality; their complaints do not reach the outside world, for the military zone where they are sent is strictly closed and no delegate of a neutral power is ever allowed to enter this territory."

REHEARING ASKED OF UNITED SHOE CASE

Service of the United Free Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring that the Supreme Court's decision in the United Shoe Machinery case "offers an avenue of escape" from the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and again "surrounds with doubt" the limitations of the patent grant, the government today petitioned the court for rehearing of the case.

PRESIDENT URGES EQUAL SUFFRAGE FOR UNITED STATES

Mr. Wilson, Replying to Memorial from European Women, Expresses Hope That Senate Will Pass Federal Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In reply to a memorial addressed to him by the European Equal Suffrage Associations through Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the President on Thursday expressed the hope that the Senate of the United States will give an unmistakable answer to the question of American women's admission to the suffrage by passing the suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution before the end of this session of Congress.

In his letter to Mrs. Catt the President paid a high tribute to women and laid stress on the part which women will be called upon to play in the "democratic reconstruction" of the world. "Only by giving women every right," the President said, "can the nations of the world realize the full ideal of future generations the full ideal force of opinion or the full humane forces of action."

The signatures to the memorial which Mrs. Catt presented to the President were the suffrage associations of France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and Portugal. In the memorial the European women urged the President to address to all humanity his commitment to Human Suffrage "in one of the declarations which resound throughout the world."

Following is the President's letter, which clearly puts him on record for the cause of Woman Suffrage throughout the world:

"My Dear Mrs. Catt: May I not thank you for transmitting to me the very interesting memorial addressed to me by the French Union for Woman Suffrage under date of February first, last."

"I have read your message with the deepest interest and I welcome the opportunity to say that I agree without reservation that the full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world for which we are striving and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage, and that only by that action can the nations of the world realize the full ideal of future generations the full ideal force of opinion or the full humane forces of action."

"The services of women during this supreme crisis of the world's history have been of the most signal usefulness and distinction. The war could not have been fought without them, or their sacrifices endured. It is high time that some part of our debt of gratitude to them should be acknowledged and paid, and the only acknowledgment they ask is their admission to the suffrage. Can we justly refuse it? As for America, it is my earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give an unmistakable answer to this question by passing the suffrage amendment to our Federal Constitution before the end of this session."

"Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

Leaders See Success

Favorable Action on Federal Amendment Now Is Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson's letter expressing the hope that the Senate will pass the woman suffrage amendment at this session was received by prominent woman suffragists in this city with great enthusiasm and with expressions of the belief that it was no longer conceivable that the United States should withhold the vote from women. The impression made upon those leaders by the President's words was strikingly summarized in a statement given to this bureau by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, a member of the board of directors of the National Woman Suffrage Association, acting chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party and chairman of the College Volunteer section of the United States Food Administration in this State.

"That is one of the strongest and most wonderful statements I ever heard," said Mrs. Laidlaw when the President's letter was read to her by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is remarkable in that the first part of it recognizes and states clearly the abstract justice of the woman's appeal for the vote; and the second part shows how the needs of the time demand that her appeal be granted. Of course, President Wilson, even before the war, was a convinced and earnest advocate of woman suffrage; but undoubtedly all the work he has been called upon to do in co-operation with our allies has made him realize more than ever that in this business of carrying on a war we absolutely must have the woman-power as well as the man-power. England, France and Italy have recognized the justice of granting the vote to women. How is it conceivable that the United States Senate can be a laggard any longer on this question?"

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How can the Senate any longer fail to follow the lead of our allies and refuse to grant that justice to women which the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States declares should be granted?

Victory Is Forecast

Illinois Suffragists Predict Favorable Action in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Comment expressive of the thought of Illinois women was given The Christian Science Monitor's Western Bureau on Thursday by Mrs. Lou M. McGraw, chairman of the legislative committee of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association and by Miss Harriet E. Vittum, head resident of Northwestern University Settlement. Said Mrs. McGraw:

"It is perfectly splendid, and we're delighted. I think President Wilson's message ought to assure the immediate passage of the amendment. We have felt all along we would have Mr. Wilson's influence when the time came for him to act, and now that he has come out for it with the Senate, this looks like the last straw needed to put it over. We feel assured of immediate passage of the amendment. Here in Illinois we have our plans all ready for ratification, and we are going right to work. We feel confident that our Legislature, which convenes in January, 1919, will promptly ratify the amendment."

Miss Vittum said: "I think the President's action very fine. It probably insures the participation of women in all the affairs of the country, not alone in the sacrifice. They have been called upon to give the men to make up the armies, and in the language of Mr. Hoover to win the war in the kitchens. I think it highly commendable in Mr. Wilson to urge that they be given the suffrage, that they may participate in all of the constructive sides of the nation's work."

President Is Praised

Boston Women Pleased With Mr. Wilson's Suffrage Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Recognition of the justice and importance of the cause of woman suffrage by President Wilson in the statement he gave to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, for transmission to the women of France, is viewed with satisfaction and pleasure by women suffragists of Massachusetts. They believe that now the Senate can hardly refuse to give approval to the Federal Suffrage Amendment and that it must be a poor State indeed, that will fail to ratify the amendment when passed.

Speaking of the President's message to the French women, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, said this morning: "There is every reason why the Suffrage Amendment should go through the present Senate. It should go through because President Wilson favors it and also because every sort of waste is unnecessary. The minority of the Senate who are still opposed to woman suffrage ought not to waste the Senate's valuable time in kicking against the inevitable."

The newly elected first vice-president of the association, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, said she thought that President Wilson had given utterance to a very wise and excellent thing when he gave his message to the women of France. "All the utterances he has heretofore made for democracy would not be complete without these words," she said. "We cannot have a true democracy until women are enfranchised. We have got to have the women's point of view in government as well as that of men, for the government concerns the women as well as it does the men."

"The President has been very consistent and fine in everything he has done," said Mrs. Benjamin F. Pittman, chairman of the ways and means committee of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association, "and I do not see how Congress can go on with this suffrage. It has given suffrage to the women of Hawaii, and I do not see how it can turn down the women here." It was largely through Mrs. Pittman that the petition of the Hawaiian women to the United States Congress asking for suffrage was removed from its pigeon-hole and passed by that body.

End of Campaign Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Commenting upon the fact that the President has urged the Senate to pass the suffrage bill, Miss Gail Laughlin, a suffrage leader who is now a San Francisco attorney, said:

"If the President has taken this step it means the real beginning of the end, and there is no doubt that the amendment will be ratified by the necessary number of states within a reasonable time. The United States will then be a real democracy, and will not be open to the charge that it is fighting for democracy abroad and denying it at home. It will be a good answer to the fact that Hungary has just turned down woman suffrage. The United States must take this step for it can no longer afford to stand with the Central Powers on this matter."

Miss Marion Delaney, president of the San Francisco center of the California Civic League, said:

"I am delighted to hear of the President's action. As the great exponent of the spirit of democracy for the world, it seems only fitting that he should help to further this fundamental justice to the women of the country."

TERRITORY DRAFT BILL SIGNED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A proclamation designating July 5 as draft registration day for all Alaskans, Hawaiians and Porto Ricans reaching 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, was signed by President Wilson yesterday.

SLAV REBELLION THOUGHT POSSIBLE

Miss Masaryk Says Oppressed Races in Austria Need Only Little Encouragement and Aid From Allies to Revolt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Rebellion of Slav elements against Austria on such a scale as to completely cripple the offensive power of the Empire is within the range of practical consideration, according to Miss Olga Garrigue Masaryk, who, with her father, Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, the Czech leader, is working in the United States in the interests of the Slav people. Miss Masaryk, who recently arrived from London on a diplomatic mission to Washington, made the foregoing statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview in Boston, and added that if the Allies will aid the movements for independence of Bohemia, Jugoslavia and Poland, the 30,000,000 of oppressed Slavs and Latins will continue in their resistance and revolt against the Hapsburgs and thus efficiently work and fight for the cause of the Allies.

"Much effective assistance has already been given the Allies," she continued. "The intended Austrian offensive against the Italians was completely frustrated a few weeks ago by the refusal of Slav regiments in the Austrian army to fight when they knew that regiments of their own kinsmen were fighting with the Italian armies. That is an experience which will be repeated. Over 250,000 Czechs surrendered their arms to the Russians earlier in the war and 50,000 of these regiments in Maddillon to the Russians and were organized into an autonomous army by my father during his stay in Russia. Ten thousand of the Czech-Slovak autonomous army are fighting on French soil, 20,000 on Italian. An army of Poles has also been organized. These armies are an unfailing source of encouragement to all the Slav elements in the Austrian Empire, who, undaunted by systematic persecution of the martial law which is operating in Bohemia, are outspoken in their demand for political and spiritual freedom."

"The work of organizing the Slav forces for resistance is rapidly being done by committees in the United States and Europe working on parallel lines with the conferences of the oppressed Slavs and Latins under the Hapsburg yoke, which consists mainly of deputies representing Bohemia, Jugoslavia and the Poles, and meet either in Vienna or Prague. These deputies have been meeting unmolested since the amnesty granted by Emperor Karl last spring, but how long this will be possible is uncertain after the declaration of the Emperor that he will take whatever measures shall be necessary to suppress disloyalty to the empire. Meanwhile the National Council, commonly known as the Council National des Pays Tcheques et Slovaques, of which Professor Masaryk is the president, has been recognized by the British, French and Italian governments as the provisional government for Bohemia and a similar recognition will, we hope, be accorded it by the United States Government. It is working in close cooperation with the committee of Jugo-Slavs and representatives of the Poles, who, since the cessation of China to the United States, have dropped all differences and cooperate in the cause of the oppressed peoples."

"Few can realize the intense desire of the Bohemians for freedom," said Miss Masaryk. "It does not stop at sacrifice. President Wilson's name is openly cheered in the streets of Prague. Many are thrown into prison. My sister, Dr. Alice G. Masaryk, was imprisoned for nine months in Vienna, because she was the daughter of Professor Masaryk, whose ideas of progressive democracy had leavened the whole people. There is no Chauvinism in us. My father has never preached hostility to Germans or Austrians. He has preached only spiritual and political freedom for the people and the Jugo-Slavs who came to attend his lectures in the University of Prague have adopted the same ideals. It is the old Bohemian ideal of freedom of the people dating back to a century before Luther's day, during the Bohemian reformation of John Hus, that will destroy the power of the German 'Drang nach Osten' and afterward bring about a reconstruction and regeneration to Europe and the whole world that must come in the wake of the great war."

SIR THOMAS WHITE TO VISIT WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Thomas White, Canadian Minister of Finance, is to pay another visit to Washington, the object of his visit being to discuss further with Lord Reading, special British ambassador, and the officials of the United States Treasury Department, the problems of exchange arising out of the war.

FARMER'S GIFT TO FRANCE

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—President Poincaré has received from an American farmer a letter containing \$50 and the explanation that the money, one-tenth of his worldly possessions, is to pay, in part, the debt of the United States to General Lafayette. The President has formally notified the Council of Ministers of the receipt of the letter and the money. The incident has evoked great enthusiasm in the French press. La Liberté uses the episode as the inspiration for a long article in warm praise of America.



Miss Olga Garrigue Masaryk

TRADE PROPOSALS ARISING FROM WAR

British Board of Trade Report Urges Many Measures for Protection of Entente Allies

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

The reports of several committees appointed in 1916 by the Board of Trade to consider the position of the various trades after the war, with reference to international competition, were published here this evening.

The committee on textile trades recommends immediate measures to increase the output of cotton in India, Egypt and the Sudan and also for the control of the export of Egyptian cotton, in order to safeguard the requirements of the British Empire and its allies, and to prevent any possible leakage to or storage for account of enemy states.

Regarding wool, the committee points out the predominant position of the British Empire in the production of wool for clothing purposes, and suggests early conferences between representatives of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in order to formulate a plan with a view to the fulfillment of the pledges to the Allies in the Paris restoration. The safeguarding of British requirements, and the utilization of the wool resources of the Empire as a means for bargaining.

The committee suggests a policy of licenses during the period of reconstruction, with a prohibition of exports to enemy countries for at least one year after the conclusion of peace and for such further period as may be desirable, while experts to neutral countries would be restricted to wool available after satisfying the requirements of the British Empire and its Allies.

The committee recommends government measures which will make the cotton industry of Great Britain independent of foreign sources of supply as regards dyestuffs, knitting needles and other articles.

With reference to the export of textile machinery, the committee says that the system of priority certificates should be continued for a sufficient period after the war with a view to giving preference for the reequipment not only of British textile factories but also of "those of our despoiled allies."

As regards imports of manufactures, the textile committee suggests that a special tariff régime be applied to imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary for such a period as may be determined by considerations of national policy. The committee also recommended with regard to other countries that a distinction be made between the Allies and neutrals in favor of the Allies.

The committee further recommends the enactment of anti-dumping legislation upon the lines adopted in the United States.

The committee on iron and steel trades recommends that all imports manufactured from products of iron and steel from present enemy countries be prohibited during the period of reconstruction and that no raw materials be sent to present enemy countries from British dominions or colonies or from the mineral or other resources under British control.

It is recommended further that British ships shall not carry raw materials or manufactured iron or steel from neutral ports to ports in present enemy countries, or to neutral ports for ultimate dispatch to enemy countries. The recommendations urge that every endeavor should be made to coordinate the economic policy of the United Kingdom with that of the dominions and the Empire generally; that customs duties should be imposed upon all imported iron and steel and manufactures thereof; that there should be a maximum general and minimum tariff applicable according to the changing demands of the national policy; that foreign syndicates and their accredited and unaccredited representatives should carry on commercial and industrial activities in the United Kingdom only under license

from the government, and that the government should consider the advisability of withholding bunkering facilities within the Empire from shipping lines giving unfair freight preferences against British goods.

Reports of the committees on engineering and electrical trades contain similar regulations regarding the treatment of imports from enemy countries, the former suggesting the exclusion, except under license, for a minimum period of one year, and the electrical trade suggesting three years. The committees also suggest measures for preventing enemy-controlled undertakings in the electrical or allied manufacturing industries continuing trade within the Empire unless especially authorized.

Regarding the engineering trades the suggestion is made that all the Allies impose a surtax against products of the present enemy countries, subject to progressive diminution.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL OFFENSIVE ANALYZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

When the Japanese Ambassador and Japanese delegates to the International Parliamentary and Commercial Congress in London were entertained at luncheon at the House of Commons yesterday by the British Parliamentary Commercial Committee, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, analyzed the new policy which Germany had introduced when she became in her turn a great commercial power. "Some of us have fully realized," he said, "that she has never dissociated her commercial policy from her general policy of world domination which makes German commerce almost as formidable an enemy to the liberties of the world as the German armies."

"The German commercial policy," Mr. Balfour added, "aims at using every effort to force German commercial penetration on every country of the world as part of the general policy of German domination. It is our business to prevent Germany, as Germany, from using her manufacturing power, under direction of the State, to get control of and practically to enslave the producing power of the rest of the world."

Viscount Chinda said that he endorsed every word of the British Foreign Secretary. It was nothing more than the naked truth that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was the keystone to the Japanese foreign policy. Japan had not participated in the principal theaters of the war for reasons too obvious to need any comment, besides it had to be remembered that the war was waged politically and economically. In all this politico-economic warfare Japan had done her best and would continue to do her best with devotion and loyalty.

VON HERTLING AND SUFFRAGE REFORM

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—

Commenting upon the result of the debate upon the suffrage reform bill in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, the Berlin Tageblatt says:

"Count von Hertling told the representatives on the Left that he already had in his hand a royal decree for the dissolution of the Diet, and that he would not hesitate to use it when called upon to do so. He also said that if things were not cleared up before winter he would dissolve the Lower House and appeal to the electors."

AUSTRIAN PREMIER'S POSITION

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam reports that Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Premier, has resigned, but Emperor Karl has not accepted it.

A prominent member of the Vienna Food Bureau has made the following statement to Die Zeit: "Unfortunately Vienna must give up hope of better food conditions during the summer. The Ukraine is our only hope for June."

MONROVIA DEFIED GERMAN U-BOAT

Capital of Liberian Republic Refused Demands of Raider and Withstood Bombardment

LONDON, England (Thursday) (By the Associated Press)—An eye-witness of the bombardment of Monrovia, capital of the African republic of Liberia, by a German submarine, arrived in London today and gave the following account of the attack:

"About 4 o'clock in the morning everybody in the hotel where I lodged was aroused and informed that a large German submarine had appeared in the bay and that it was expected the town would be bombarded immediately. Our position was not a pleasant one, for the hotel where we lodged was formerly a German wireless station which had been transformed into a hotel when war was declared, and it was reasonable to expect that the Germans would shell it first of all in the hope of putting the wireless out of commission."

"We retired to the cellars for a time, but no shells came. About the middle of the morning it was learned that the U-boat commander had sent a messenger ashore with a demand that the German and French wireless stations and the French cable station should be destroyed before noon or the town would be razed."

"There was a great bustle ashore among the officials, but no decision had been reached at noon and the German commander thereupon, in order to show that he meant business, blew up the Liberian Navy, which consisted of one two-masted schooner."

"Immediately afterward the submarine moved into a more favorable position in the outer harbor, where it sighted a Liberian launch coming out with the government's reply, which was delivered personally by the Mayor. The reply said the Liberian Government was unable to conform with the German wishes. The German commander therefore said he would commence a bombardment at 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

"Punctually at the hour named he opened fire. The hour-and-a-half bombardment of the city resulted in four women being killed and three persons being injured. The damage was slight, except for the destruction of the French wireless station."

"The U-boat commander told the Mayor that he intended to take over Monrovia as a submarine base."

NEW VOTE OF CREDIT IN BRITAIN PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will move a vote of credit for £500,000,000 next Tuesday. This is expected to last till about mid-September, thus requiring a fresh vote before recess.

Including Tuesday's vote, Great Britain's war credits will total £7,342,000,000.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, replying to questions, denied the truth of a report that an agreement had been reached to abstain from intervention in Russia. We are, the Foreign Secretary said, of course anxious to give Russia economic assistance.

Mr. A. H. Illingworth, Postmaster-General, in the annual review of post-office work, stated that the London post-office tube tunnel had been completed, but that its equipment would not be started till the war was over.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Arthur Samuels, Solicitor-General in the House of Commons, said that since October, 1916, about 40,000 men had left Ireland for military work in Great Britain and over 20,000 had joined the forces. Allowing for the increased number of men required for agriculture in Ireland, the 50,000 recruits asked for in Viscount French's proclamation, he declared, would represent an equitable contribution from Ireland.

IRON CROSSES LOSE IN VALUE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—

After the speech by General von Stein in the Reichstag, Herr Wirth, a deputy of the Center section, asserted that better provision must be made for returning prisoners of war. He said that it happened in an 80 hours' journey prisoners had hardly anything

to eat. Herr Wirth added that there were still soldiers who had received no leave for two years, and that it must have an exasperating effect that subscribers to the war loan should receive favored treatment in the matter of leaves of absence. Herr Wirth demanded that the 1919 class should be sent home as soon as possible. The Socialist deputy, Herr Schoepflin, said that iron crosses had lost much in esteem.

SOCIALISTS ATTACK BAVARIAN OFFICIALS

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—During Wednesday's sitting of the Bavian Parliament, the Independent Socialists violently attacked the authorities responsible for the expulsion from Bavaria, or imprisonment of a number of Independent Socialists.

The War Minister, General Hellmuth, in replying, declared open war on the Independent Socialists, asserting that the party stopped at nothing and that they intended to remove the present rulers and aimed at shattering the union and cohesion of the German people.

SIR ERIC GEDDES ON U-BOAT SINKINGS

LONDON, England (Friday)—(British Admiralty, per Wireless Press)—

In an interview with the London correspondent of the Petit Parisien, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, had the following to say with regard to submarines:

"The allied navies continue to sink more German submarines than they have built. We attack their submarines 70 times a week on the average."

"We base our returns of submarines destroyed only on those we are sure of from having seen wreckage or secured the crews, but most of the other submarines hit are in urgent need of repairs, and it is evident that the results of many of our attacks are unknown. If you have moles in your garden you may put down a thousand traps without catching all of them, and it is the same with the submarines."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

(British Admiralty, per Wireless Press)—An example of routine work carried out by the British Admiralty during the three and a half years of war is shown in the fact that, despite Germany's submarines, 17,000,000 passengers have been conducted in military transports backward and forward to the various theaters of war. The number of animals conveyed exceeds 2,000,000. The number of vehicles carried was more than 400,000, and the quantity of stores transported was in excess of 37,000,000 tons. In addition considerable assistance in transport has been given by British ships to other allied powers. The British Admiralty has carried nearly 1,000,000 tons of stores for the Italian Government, and also about 3,500,000 tons of coal for Italy in requisitioned steamers.

SPAIN TO REQUISITION SHIPPING IN AMERICA

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The

Commissary-General of Supplies announced tonight that the Spanish Ambassador at Washington, Riano y Gayangos, had been instructed to requisition all Spanish shipping in ports of the United States to convey goods to Spain. This decision was reached as the result of a dispatch from Washington declaring that the delay in the arrival of goods needed in Spain was due to shipowners, who preferred to carry other goods for which they obtained higher freight rates.

FRENCH MILITARY CHANGES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—While the violence of the Socialist opposition to M. Clemenceau has, owing to military events, somewhat abated, M. Renaudel publishes in L'Humanité an article blaming the Premier for military changes, in which he states political considerations have not been altogether absent. M. Renaudel states that in the lobbies of the Chamber there has recently been talk of a Cabinet reconstruction with the inclusion of two former premiers.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 34.
Number that have voted for favor, 13.
Number that have voted against, 1.
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 24.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 19.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):
LOUISIANA—May 23.

PETROLEUM IN EGYPT

LONDON, England (Friday)—The

announcement that large quantities of petroleum will soon be available in Egypt, says the London correspondent of the Yorkshire Post, will reassure British ship-owners whose vessels make regular use of the Suez route. When the resources of the South Persian oil fields are developed, he adds, the requirements of the navy and of the merchant marine should be absolutely guaranteed, both as regards oils for raising steam and running internal combustion engines. A note by the acting financial adviser in Egypt regarding the current budget states that the new oil area discovered at Hurgoda three years ago now yields about 15,000 tons of crude oil monthly, and that the refinery at Suez has been enlarged.

FRENCH TREASON TRIALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—In connection with the treason trials occupying French justice, it is learned that the appeals in the Bonnet Rouge trial have been rejected by the Court of Appeal and that M. Merillon, Procureur-General, has demanded application of the article in the penal code to the Malvy case, which provides for punishment as an accomplice of any person knowingly aiding or assisting an act defined as a crime. The Senate committee is listening to a report on the case and at present nothing can be said as to the date of public prosecution.

FRENCH LABOR DELEGATES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—According to the Petit Parisien, Albert Thomas and the heads of the Majority and Minority Socialists, MM. Renaudel and Longuet, have been nominated to attend the Labor Party conference organized by Arthur Henderson, to take place in London on June 28. The Inter-Allied Socialist conference will be held in Paris on July 27, with a preliminary conference in London on July 7.

NEW RIVET-DRIVING RECORD

BRISTOL, Pa.—A new world's record for driving rivets in a shell bottom is claimed at the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation here for Martin C. Hahn, who drove 1875 rivets in seven hours and 50 minutes. He received \$33 for the day's work.



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Typical of Filene's values in women's machine-made dress shop, selling only dresses from \$2 to \$12.50. Other cool, practical dresses in much-favored well-covered dark voiles, \$9.50 to \$12.50.

Filene's—Mail orders filled—sixth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

GERMAN OFFENSIVE
NOW AT STANDSTILL

(Continued from page one)

Ident of the United States is winning its race with the Kaiser with growing rapidity, so that in proportion as von Ludendorff's murderous attacks reduce the German man-power, the transports with this American troops increase that of the Allies. In London, indeed, the naval authorities are coming gradually to the opinion that the appearance of the submarines in American waters is so far largely in the nature of a bluff, and consists mainly of a surprise attack, carried out with the intent of endeavoring to stop the sailing of the transports by a merely sensational display. This, of course, has ended in an utter failure, in spite of the comfort offered to their deluded readers by the German papers. Some of these papers, however, seem to have got a clearer grasp of the situation, with the result that the *Kölnische Zeitung* admits that President Wilson has succeeded, and that every success of Germany in Europe is being counterbalanced by what is taking place in America.

Escape of Submarines

U-Boats Believed to Have Left Zeebrugge.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday) — The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns from a reliable naval authority in London, that it is likely that some of the German U-boats locked in Zeebrugge have escaped at high water. The Germans have also cut away some of the piers, which has probably facilitated the submarines' exit.

The opinion is still held that only one U-boat of about the Deutschland's size is off the American Atlantic coast. That she is operating from a supply base in the western Atlantic is not credited.

Paris Defense Preparations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — While defense preparations continue methodically in Paris, the owners of chateaux in the army zone even being enjoined by the government to remove all art treasures to a place of safety, military writers such as Commandant Cuvieux in *Le Matin* scout the probability of a further advance by the enemy on the capital. Before a battle to which the name of the battle of Paris could be correctly given takes place, he says, the Germans will have to fight many engagements and submit to terrible losses.

L'Homme Libre declares that even if the enemy reaches the line Compiègne - Villers - Coterets - Chateau-Thierry and the French are left with an equality of strength, the advance will be on the side of the latter. If the Germans halt on the present positions their losses have been such that the battle will have given a great advantage to the defending armies. The bombardment of Paris and the necessity for reprisals is the subject of a letter sent by residents of the thirteenth arrondissement to the *Petit Journal*. The inhabitants declare they will consent to all necessary sacrifices, but that "What was done at Cologne ought to be done every day. This is the only way to stop the bombardment of Paris."

Food Situation in Enemy Countries

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Turkey is starving and Germany and Austria are having a hard struggle to feed themselves, while Hungary has a comparatively abundant food supply, and Bulgaria is suffering less than any of the allied Central Powers, according to a survey of conditions in those countries just made public by the Department of Labor.

German Peace Program

LONDON, England (Thursday) — (British Admiralty per wireless press) — On the strength of their military situation in France, the German military journals apparently have been inspired to put forward new German peace terms of the most aggressive character.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that as regards Great Britain, victorious Germany will require the reduction of the British Navy to a maritime police force; the cessation to an international council of Gibraltar, Malta, Aden and Singapore; guarantees against economic measures inimical to German trade and provision for the supply to Germany of raw materials under most favored nation terms, and the restoration of all the conquered German colonies. In return for these concessions Germany would be prepared to retire from Belgium, taking the Congo State in her pocket.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says it thinks this is, on the whole, a modest program.

British Air Report

LONDON, England (Friday) — The official statement on aerial operations issued last night says: "British flying squadrons on the French battle front on Wednesday destroyed 15 enemy airplanes and lost one."

In operations in other sections six German machines were destroyed and four were driven down out of control. The British lost three.

Two successful raids were carried out against the Metz-Sablon railway station and sidings. On Thursday a British squadron attacked the station at Treves, another dropped a ton of bombs on factories and the station at Dillingen, where direct hits were observed on two furnaces. Factories and the station at Hagendangen were attacked.

Americans Bombed by Plane WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Thursday) — (By the Asso-

ciated Press) — The artillery activity in the Toul sector diminished today. At 4 o'clock this afternoon a German plane dropped bombs behind the American lines.

French Press Comment

PARIS, France (Friday) — In its summary of the expert opinion the *Havas Agency* notes the unanimity with which the commentators have abandoned their reserve of the past few days, and agree with M. Barres of *L'Echo de Paris* in his opinion that the offensive against Paris is ended, for the present, at least. They admit the possibility of its resumption sooner or later and see further hard struggles ahead, but think it probable that the heavy fighting, when it is resumed within a few days, will be on another front.

The results of the offensive against Paris are enumerated by M. Barres thus: A territorial gain absolutely out of proportion to the losses sustained; Compiègne still in French possession; the allied reserves maneuvering forces intact.

In another article *L'Echo de Paris* confidently declares that just as the Germans did not get to Compiègne, so they will never get to Paris. "The enemy," it points out, "has been mastered on ground of his own choosing."

M. Clemenceau's organ, *L'Homme Libre*, expresses no surprise at the blackening of the battle. The enemy, it declares, has engaged about 80 divisions since May 27, nearly half of which left 50 per cent of their men on the battlefield. It expresses the opinion that General Ludendorff has a maximum of 30 reserve divisions, of which two-thirds have already taken part in the struggle.

The *Havas* correspondent at the front says the indications are that the Germans have exhausted themselves on the Montdidier-Noyon front, which fact is compelling their inactivity, whereas the French are extremely active in this area. Regarding the German effort to get through Villers-Coterets Forest, he estimates that the Germans used as many as five divisions (nearly 70,000 men) on a front of 3½ miles, and declares that this operation, which was to decide the issue of the present German offensive, has already failed.

American Troops Reviewed

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE BRITISH FRONT (Wednesday) — (By the Associated Press) — Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in France, today reviewed American troops on a wide plain in this area.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — The German official report made public on Thursday says: "Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—the artillery fire revived intermittently. There have been local infantry engagements."

Army group of the German Crown Prince—Southwest of Noyon, the French launched a determined counter-attack in strength on both sides of the highroad between Roye and Estrees-St. Denis. These onslaughts broke down with the heaviest losses. More than 60 armored cars are lying shot to pieces on the battlefield. The number of prisoners has increased to over 15,000. The booty in guns amounts to 150 so far as can at present be ascertained. In warding off the enemy's counter-attacks, some of our guns, which were advanced as far as the front infantry lines, fell into the enemy's hands.

North of the Aisne shock detachments penetrated the enemy's trenches. South of the Aisne, after strong artillery preparation, we attacked the enemy and threw him out of his lines east of Cutry and Domlieres and drove him back beyond these places. North of the Ourcq River, the Savieres region was cleared of the enemy.

Repeated enemy attacks northwest of Chateau Thierry broke down with heavy losses.

Last night's report says: "Our fighting fronts the position is unchanged. There have been local engagements south of Ypres, southwest of Noyon and south of the Aisne."

LONDON, England (Friday) — The text of today's official statement says: "Early this morning an attack was made by a strong party of the enemy upon one of our new posts southwest of Merria. It was completely repulsed, a few prisoners remaining in our hands."

The hostile artillery has been active in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the Scarpe Valley.

"During the night successful raids were carried out by us in the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse and Givenchy-Les-Basses. Patrol encounters took place to our advantage southwest of Carville and northwest of Merville. As a result of these different encounters we captured several prisoners and two machine guns."

The British War Office issued the following statement on Thursday night:

"In a successful minor operation carried out by us last night in the neighborhood of Merria, we captured forty-eight prisoners, six machine guns and trench mortars."

"Except for normal activity on both sides in the different sectors, there is nothing further to report."

PARIS, France (Friday) — The text of today's official statement reads:

"During the night there were local actions along the front of the German attack. The French made many successful incursions into the enemy line north of Grivesnes and in the region of Courcelles. They took 30 prisoners. Near the Loge Farm they also captured prisoners. A German attack in the region of Antheuil was completely broken up."

"Between the forest of Villers-Coterets and Chateau Thierry heavy artillery fighting continued during the night."

"French patrols took prisoners in the region of Bussières and west of Rheims in the Champagne battle area."

The French War Office on Thursday

night issued the following statement: "During the course of the day the Germans launched a powerful counter-attack from Courcelles to the north of Mery (Montdidier sector). Caught under the fire of our guns, the assaulting troops were not able to reach our positions, but were obliged to retreat to their line of departure after having suffered very heavy losses."

The matériel captured in our attacks on June 11 included 10 cannon, four of them heavy pieces, and a very large number of machine guns.

Between the Oise and the Aisne the day was calm.

On the Aisne the enemy continued this morning his thrust between the Aisne and the Forest of Villers-Coterets. He was repulsed at the majority of points, but succeeded in gaining a foothold in the village of Laversine. All attempts to debouch from Cœuvres and to advance west of Vert Feuille Farm completely failed. The enemy was not able to renew his attacks.

In the afternoon, north of Corcy, the enemy, who had penetrated our lines momentarily, was driven out and we established our positions in their entirety.

The artillery fighting was quite spirited in the region of the Ourcq River near Champlait and Pompeille. Quiet prevailed on the rest of the front.

"Eastern theater, June 12.—The operations on Mt. Kas and Lenia were continued with success. On the right our advanced forces progressed on Crete and Coratop as far as the source of the Skumbi River and on Kukiti. In the center we have penetrated Sinapente and captured numerous food and munition supplies. We have organized the ground taken."

"The advance made is along an extent of 18 kilometers (11 miles), to a depth of 15 kilometers (9½ miles). We have occupied 11 villages and the number of prisoners taken is 310."

ROME, Italy (Saturday) — Austro-Hungarian forces yesterday launched an attack against the Italian lines on the Cadu summit and the Monticello Ridge the Italian War Office announced today. The attack was broken up by the Italians.

The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Thursday:

"In the Tonalé area, the Bosnia Astico sector and the sector between the Brente and the Piave, the artillery fighting was more intense at intervals."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué last night said:

"Yesterday afternoon our troops northwest of Chateau Thierry captured the last of the German positions in the Belleau Wood, taking 50 prisoners and a number of machine guns and trench mortars, in addition to those on the preceding day."

"Early this morning the enemy launched heavy attacks on a front of more than one and one-half miles on the Belleau-Bourches line. The attacks, which were preceded by intense artillery preparation and accompanied by a heavy barrage, broke down completely, leaving our positions intact. The losses of the enemy were very severe."

"Last night our aviators bombed with good effect the station of Dommary Baroucourt, northwest of Metz. All our machines have returned."

NEUTRALITY ISSUE
IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The differences among the supporters of President Irigoyen, as to the government's position in the war, are approaching a crisis. In the Chamber of Deputies at present a bill making July 14 a national holiday in Argentina is being debated with a fair chance that it will be passed.

The bill is being supported by Liberal radicals, who are friendly to the United States and the Allies and who maintain that Bastille Day, July 14, is significant to the democracies of the world. The Conservative radicals and the Clerical radicals, who are friendly to Germany, Spain and Mexico, argue that such a celebration would offend the Germans and that the holiday is merely a pretense for the pro-allied radicals to sidestep neutrality.

MASONS ARE CELEBRATING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, is today celebrating the centennial anniversary of its foundation with a reception to Arthur D. Prince of Lowell, Grand High Priest, and suite and other dignitaries. A dinner for 500 persons will be served late this afternoon and tonight there will be public exercises in which Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master, and others will speak. These exercises will be in the First Congregational Church, of which Dr. Samuel Osgood, original High Priest of the chapter, was formerly pastor.

DRY AMENDMENT
IS INSERTED IN THE
AGRICULTURAL BILL

(Continued from page one)

President intimated that he would rather see legislation of this drastic character passed on its merits, and not by means of riders to appropriation bills.

Explaining the President's position, Senator Smith maintained that the President gave him the impression that he is not opposed to prohibition legislation as such, that he is indeed willing that Congress should dispose of it as it sees fit, but that at the same time he would rather see a bone dry law introduced by an independent resolution. This is precisely all the information that is at hand. The President has not written either to Senator Smith or to Senator Sheppard, and no action whatever has been taken on the amendments pending before the Agriculture Committee.

The President then intimated, not that he is opposed to a bone dry law, not that he is going to fight the pending amendment. He merely intimated that he is not in agreement with the supporters of a bone dry law as to the legislative methods by which such legislation should be enacted. It would therefore appear a mistake to think that the bone dry law has suffered such a grievous set-back. The slight disposition of Senator Smith, however, was sufficient to cause administration Democrats on the Agriculture Committee to waver in their support of the Jones amendment, but the supporters of prohibition, though manifestly disappointed at the attitude of the President, are prepared to change their tactics, and in case the amendments are stricken out, to introduce an independent bone dry resolution.

Neither Senator Smith nor Senator Sheppard would undertake to say what disposition would be made of the so-called riders. They may be stricken out, but the important thing is that a conference is to be held as soon as Senator Jones of Washington gets back to the capital. At that conference a course of action will be decided on, and if it is determined that the amendments be dropped an independent resolution will be immediately introduced. Of course if a bone dry amendment is ever favorably reported by the committee and not disapproved by the President, its passage is assured by a two-thirds vote.

It is admitted that the dropping of the Jones amendment would deprive the dries of an important parliamentary advantage and prevent the speedy action which is desired. With so much war legislation, it would be difficult to get consideration for a resolution introduced at this time as separate legislation. The more important question, however, is whether the President is or is not really opposed to a bone dry law for the period of the war.

The course adopted toward the pending amendments would seem to indicate, according to prohibition supporters, that the arguments hitherto adduced are not the real motives behind the opposition. As was pointed out by Representative Randall on Thursday, the President first opposed his amendment on the alleged ground that coercion was used. Then Mr. Hoover was precipitated into the argument, but only after the President had written to Senator Sheppard. Now the President is not in favor of the method of procedure, though Mr. Hoover's arguments have been met and the coercion, if there was any, removed.

Now it is contended that the Jones rider would not hinder important legislation, for the simple reason that a large majority of the Senate is in favor of a bone dry law. Hence the delay argument is exploded. It is further contended that it makes no difference whatever, as far as the results aimed at are concerned, whether a bone dry law is brought about by means of a rider or by means of an independent resolution.

Senator Simmons, a prohibitionist and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, claims that the prohibition of the sale of liquor would deprive the Treasury of a large sum of money, estimated at \$500,000,000. Whether this financial consideration weighs with the President is not known. The only definite things at the present are: 1—that the President does not approve of riders as a method. 2—that his opposition, if he chooses to exert it, is a decisive factor. 3—that prohibition forces in Congress will accept the challenge as to methods, change their tactics, and continue the fight.

Liquor Prices Advance

Falling Off in Retail Trade Closes Many St. Louis Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Little whiskey is being sold over St. Louis bars for less than 20 cents a drink. Only the "bar-

rel houses" are dispensing 15-cent whiskey. In better down-town bars the drink is measured by the bartender. In West End cafés, whiskey sells at 25 to 30 cents a drink. Little imported liquor is available. Last year the first cost of whiskey, taken from the warehouse from bond was, in May, 32 to 40 cents per gallon. The first cost is now \$2.65 to \$3 before any tax is paid. All gins are selling from six to seven times as much as a year ago, ranging from \$9 to \$9.50 a gallon. Tempered wines show the same ratio of increase as whiskies.

Some wholesale dealers claim the stock of liquor in the Southwest and in the country generally will not last more than 18 months, claiming that heavy buying by the governments of the Allies and withdrawals from warehouses by the United States for use in service is making it impossible to buy liquors now. The general condition of the trade is not prosperous, many saloons going out of business here. All case goods have doubled in price in a year. The price of beer has been advanced by local brewers.

Drive to Be Continued

Prohibitionists to Go After Whiskey as Well as Wine and Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"We shall accept Mr. Hoover's proposal and go after whiskey as well as wine and beer. We shall seek to put a measure through the present Congress that will commandeer all whiskies and prohibit the manufacture of all beers and wines. In this way we shall be able to avoid the catastrophe so much feared by Mr. Hoover, that of putting the nation upon a whisky basis."

This is the reply that Virgil G. Hinchshaw, chairman of the Prohibition Party, makes to the United States Food Administrator and his objection to the bill of Congressman Randall of the Prohibition member of the lower House.

"The 60-day drive for war prohibition when but half completed has been crowned with unexpected success," declares the Prohibition Party in a statement dealing with the situation. It claims that the Randall measure would undoubtedly have passed the Senate except for Mr. Hoover's interception.

"The Prohibition National Committee," continues the statement, "accepts Mr. Hoover's challenge. We shall continue the drive for war prohibition in this session of Congress with unabated vigor. If we are acquainted with the temper of the prohibition and temperance people over the country, we believe that the drive will be continued all along the line. We shall accept Mr. Hoover's challenge, demanding of Congress complete national prohibition for the conservation of both food and man-power in this time of the greatest war."

TRIBUTE IS PAID
TO BARON RHONDDA

LONDON, England (Friday) — Tribute is paid to Baron Rhondda by the newspapers on the completion of his first year in office as Food Controller. One newspaper, which voices the general opinion, says:

"The best tribute to his work is supplied by enemy sources. The German censor in order to continue the delusion of a people who fondly imagine we are undergoing a process of starvation has forbidden any allusion to the British Food Controller's notable achievements. Prices have been established, the queue no longer exists and rationing is working smoothly."

"If the populations of the Central Powers were acquainted with the comfortable food situation in this country a social revolution in Germany and Austria would be hastened in no considerable degree."

UNITED STATES BLAMED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — The United States is blamed for Costa Rica's declaration of war against Germany by the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, which says: "President Wilson will find that at the final settlement the votes will not be counted, but weighed, and Costa Rica will have to account to us for all material damages, even when full allowance is made for its dependence on the United States. With some more backbone Costa Rica could have resisted America's brutal pressure, as San Salvador has done up to this time, although San Salvador is only one-third of Costa Rica's size."

The Costa Rican Congress declared war on Germany on May 25, 1918. The present Costa Rican Government, headed by President Tinoco, has never been given official recognition by the American Government despite attempts to gain such recognition.

CONGRATULATIONS
TO GEN. PERSHING

President Poincaré, French Premier and Generals Send Notes of Appreciation of Aid of the United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Messages of congratulation on the anniversary of the arrival of United States troops in France, addressed to General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces, by President Poincaré of France, Premier Clemenceau, General Foch and General Fétain, were made public here today by General March, chief of staff. A message of congratulation from President Poincaré to President Wilson was received by news cable yesterday. The messages to General Pershing follow:

From President Poincaré—"The anniversary of your arrival in France furnished a happy occasion to address your warmest congratulations to you and the valiant troops whom you command, and who have so admirably conducted themselves in the recent battles. I beg you to receive the assurance of my best wishes for the continuance of their success."

From Premier Clemenceau—"On the anniversary of your arrival in France to take command of the American troops, I wish, my dear general, to express to you once more the greatest admiration for the powerful aid brought by your army to the cause of the Allies. With ever-increasing numbers the American troops cover themselves with glory under your orders in barring the route of the invader. The day is coming when, thanks to the superb effort of your country and the valor of its persons, the enemy, losing the initiative of operation, will be forced in line before the triumph of our ideal of justice and civilization."

From General Foch—"A year ago brought to us the American sword. Today we have seen it strike. It is the certain pledge of victory. By it our hearts are more closely united than ever."

From General Fétain—"Dear General: Your coming to French soil a year ago filled our country with enthusiasm and hope. Accept today the grateful homage of our soldiers for the daily increasing aid on the battlefields brought by their American brothers in arms. The last battles, where the magnificent qualities of courage and military virtue of your troops were demonstrated in so brilliant a manner, are a sure guarantee of the future. The day is not far off when the great American army will play the decisive rôle to which history calls this army on the battlefields of Europe. Permit me, my dear General, to express to you on this anniversary day, my entire confidence and assure you of my feeling of affectionate comradeship."

General Pershing's reply to President Poincaré, received in official dispatches from France today, said:

"Allow me, sir, to thank you for the kind message you sent me on the occasion of the anniversary. The enthusiastic reception which Paris gave you a year ago has been extended since then to the American Army by all your people. Today our armies are united in affection and resolution, full of confidence for the final success which will crown this long struggle for liberty and civilization."

General Pershing's Reply

Service of the United Press Associations

PARIS, France (Thursday) — General Pershing has replied to President Poincaré's message of congratulation as follows: "Permit me to thank you, Mr. President, for your kind message on the occasion of this anniversary. The enthusiastic reception which Paris gave you then has since been extended by all your people to the American Army. Today our armies are united in affection and resolution, with full confidence in the final success which will crown the long struggle for liberty and civilization."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American people will send men and matériel, "in steady and increasing volume until the forces of freedom have been made overwhelming and victory achieved." This was President Wilson's assurance today to President Poincaré of France, in response to the latter's message of yesterday, on the first anniversary of American troops reaching France. "It is only by victory that peace can be achieved," President Wilson declared.

ELEVATED BOND ISSUE SOUGHT BOSTON, Mass.—H. L. Wilson, treasurer of the Boston Elevated Street

Railway Company, appeared before the Public Service Commission today as a petitioner for the approval of an issue of \$1,551,000 in refunding bonds for the West End Street Railway Company. Mr. Wilson stated that the new issue is needed to meet a maturing issue of the same amount due on Aug. 1. The previous issue was authorized by the commission. "If the proceeds of the bond sales are more than sufficient for the purpose of refunding, the West End desires authority to invest the excess in additions and improvements of the Boston Elevated property," said Mr. Wilson. The bonds would mature in 30 years and bear interest at 7 per cent. There was no opposition to the petition. The commission took the request under advisement.

HOUSES ARE VISITED
IN STAMP CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Nearly every home in Boston is being reached in the house-to-house canvass in connection with the campaign to obtain 1,000,000 pledges for war savings certificates in Massachusetts by June 28, according to Mrs. Philip L. Saltonstall, who, with her 32 majors, is conducting this canvass. It is estimated that about 20 per cent of Boston's quota of 200,000 pledges have been secured.

The canvassers find one single point which causes some confusion, that is between the war savings stamp, \$4.17 today, and the thrift stamp costing 25 cents. The pledges circulated by the women are for purchasers of war savings stamps by the week, by the month, or before the end of the year. The solicitors are being instructed to get pledges to express the amount of their pledge in terms of the larger, \$4.17 stamp.

The banner report for the progress outside of Boston came from Brockton, which started in with 500 workers June 12 and had secured one-half its quota.

In Somerville, chairman R. R. Rignout began the campaign today with a large parade. It included four companies of State Guard, 4000 school children, Boy Scouts and a number of women's societies. The canvass by women solicitors, each of whom has 50 families to interview, begins tomorrow.

FORMER GOVERNOR
SUED BY ATTORNEY

Service of the United Press Associations

ALBANY, N. Y.—Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts, is being sued in Supreme Court here for \$50,000 by Howard Streiter, a lawyer of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Streiter represented Mr. Foss in the suit brought by minority stockholders of the American Blower Company to restrain Mr. Foss from alleged attempts to corner a majority of the stock in three large ventilating companies in New York, Massachusetts and Michigan.

Mr. Streiter claims Mr. Foss never paid him for his services, which covered a period of three years.

WORKMEN'S CLUB
RAIDED IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday) — (By the Associated Press) — The police raided a workmen's club in York Street tonight and arrested from 30 to 40 of the hundred persons assembled. A large and threatening crowd in the street during the raid was dispersed by the police, who used their clubs.

The charge against those arrested is understood to be that of drilling in the hall of the club.

AUTO DRIVER SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Preston K. Landers, when arraigned in Dorchester Municipal Court today on a double charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and drunkenness, was sentenced to the House of Correction for one month on the first charge. On the charge of drunkenness he was held in \$300 bail.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

2,000 Pairs

Fabric Gloves

Value 1.25. Price 85c

Two-clasp Milanese Silk Gloves, extra heavy quality, with guaranteed double finger tips. White, pongee, blue or beige—each pair carefully stitched and handsomely embroidered.

Ideal Sport Gloves of chamois suede, two-clasp. Gray, yellow, brown or white.

All specially priced. 85c

(Street Floor)

Special Values in
Handkerchiefs

Men's and Women's

Women's Pure Linen, medium weight, eighth and quarter inch hemstitched. 6 for 1.14

Women's Pure Linen, French tape, roll hem—sheer quality. 6 for 1.14

Men's Pure Linen, quarter-inch hemstitched, each 85c

(Street Floor)

J.P. & N. CO.

Distinctive Shoes and Hosiery For Men, Women and Children

The Store with the Genial Atmosphere

JONES, PETERSON & NEWHALL CO.
40-51 TEMPLE PLACE
J.P. & N. CO.

PUBLIC RECEPTION
TO THE
"BLUE DEVILS"
(Alpine Chasseurs)
MECHANICS' BUILDING
TONIGHT

The "BLUE DEVILS" will give an exhibition drill. ROCK & WHITE, from the Plymouth Theatre, late of the Follies, New York, will present their wonderful, patriotic specialty. ROSE ZOULALIAN, the great Armenian soprano, will sing. SERGEANT BILLY WELLMAN, noted war aviator, late of the Lafayette Escadrille, will speak. ROBERT F. HERRICK, State Director Massachusetts War Savings Committee, will preside.

Music by the NAVY BAND from Hingham, and singing under the direction of PROF. JOHN P. MARSHALL.

Admission Free No Reserved Seats

WELLESLEY HAS
COMMENCEMENT

Presentation of Prizes and Confering of Degrees Preceded by Address to Graduates by the Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley College observed its fortieth annual commencement today with exercises in Memorial Chapel, preceded by the academic procession, the marchers being in full academic dress, cap and gown.

Presentation of prizes and the conferring of degrees was preceded by the address to the graduates, the prize awards being: John Masfield Prize for excellence in prose writing, Dorothy Onthank; for excellence in verse writing, Sally Calkins Wood; the Billings Prize, Caroline Elsa Bergheim.

"The great need of the hour is spiritual courage born of a high spiritual idealism," said the Rev. Raymond Calkins of the First Congregational Church of Cambridge, who addressed the graduates. He emphasized that it would be the force of moral strength rather than that of physical strength which would be the deciding factor in the war. Insight and courage, he said, are needed most today, and he told his hearers that they must exercise the spiritual faith and courage which will actually lay the foundations of the world of their dreams.

The senior class supper will be at Tower Court this evening. The college is giving this for the class. Dr. Calkins, an honorary member of the class, will be the guest of honor. The dinner will be very simple. There will be senior step-singing later, when the alumnae will receive the seniors on the chapel steps. At the luncheon of the Wellesley Alumnae Association, Saturday, Miss Helen Fraser, a member of the War Savings and Food Control Committee of Great Britain, will be the speaker.

The Durant honor scholars follow: Ruth Margery Addams, Ruth Peabody Altman, Marguerite Atterbury, Isabel Denning Bassett, Caroline Elsa Bergheim, Lucy Bradstreet, Helen Virginia Bove, Lucinda Butler, Anna Louise Margaret Carlin, Mary Elizabeth Chinn, Katharine Cochran Coan, Sarah Savilla Dedrick, Angie Virginia Eames, Mary Jette Edwards, Dorothy Grady, Gertrude Martha Greene, Ruth Helen Harding, Marie Henze, Mary Alice Hildreth, Alnah James, Norma Josephson, Hester Stevens Lewis, Mildred Prince Little, Helen Le Fèvre Lyon, Beattie Mead, Dorothy Gertrude Miller, Anna Wallace Nord, Dorothy Onthank, Anna Frances Paton, Frances Howard Pettie, Lidorra Holt Putney, Helen Snow, Jean Chiron Snyder, Mary Burdard Spahr, Harriet Vose, Mary Florence Wallace, Gladys Hildegarde Watkins, Ethel Marie Wells, Marion Scott Winstead, Sally Calkins Wood.

The Wellesley College honor scholars follow: Lillian Marguerite Barr, Marjorie Beach, Helen Dearborn Bean, Mary Virginia Bishoff, Viola Pauline Blackburn, Edith Boyd, Gertrude Conway Boyd, Rae Marguerite Brown, Dorothy Farrar Buck, Blanche Thornburg Cameron, Louise Cross, Evelyn Mabel Dana, Dorothy Adelaide Dibble, Helen Louise Edwards, Helen Porter Farrell, Adela Frances Pitts, Marion Chase Freyner, Florence Mabel Gifford, Margaret Maude Goldschmidt, Dorothy Somerville Greene, Marjorie Hanks Hammond, Helen Shaffer Hershey, Ruby Hillman, Pauline Holley, Helen Howe, Esther Evelyn Johnson, Nancy Margaret Kugler, Agnes Adele Lange, Ruth Louise Lange, Ethelene Maude Lesure, Elizabeth Eckbert Lupper, Henrietta Mackenzie, Marie Morrison McKinney, Margaret McNaughton, Katharine Moller, Evelyn Nay, Charlotte Martin Penfield, Margaret Pierson, Fannie Coolbaugh Rane, Grace Roberts, Mary Alettha Robinson, Elizabeth Minette Skinner, Helen Lee Swormstedt, Rebecca Vogelius, Ruth Wandless, Katherine Morgan Wardwell, Sarah Meredith Wensell, Helen Francis Whiting.

Master of arts degree was presented to Hazel Beach, B. A., Ohio State University, 1915, education, French; Leonora Branch, B. A., Smith College, 1914, English literature, English composition; Elizabeth Hunt Morris, B. A., Wellesley College, 1913, philosophy and psychology; Nellie May Reeder, B. A., Wellesley College, 1911, economics and sociology (this degree was conferred in May, 1918).

Senior Week Simplified

Exercises at Wellesley Restricted Because of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Senior week at Wellesley has been very much simplified this year. Last Friday evening the last step-singing exercise was held for the whole college, and as customary, the seniors gave up the chapel steps to the Junior class, and the other two classes advanced to their next higher station. Tuesday evening at 7:30, the crew competition was held. Although it was simple, omitting the pageant, band-concert, and all extra fire works and entertainment, yet a large crowd of enthusiastic spectators gathered on the shore to watch the five crews compete. In the first stretch, the Freshman class crew was chosen from the two competing and the winner of the four class crews was selected in the second stretch. Dr. Eugene Howe, Franklin Peck and Miss Jeannette Nostrand '18, head of rowing, were the judges, and in a motor-launch accompanied each crew on review at the beginning.

The junior crew won the highest points in form, endurance and speed. 1921 got second place, 1920 came third and 1918 last. Miss Margaret Post '19 won the individual silver cup and the following girls received their

"W's" for excelling in rowing, in conduct and in spirit: 1918—Ruth Crosby, Ruth Dunn, Margaret Boyd, Olive Bulley, Jeannette Nostrand, Ruth Adams; 1919—Margaret Post, Elizabeth Shipman, Marjorie Scudder; 1920—E. Shephard, Margaret Gay and Mary Hering.

Thursday afternoon at 3:30, in Billings Hall, there was a presentation from Miss Hazard of a bronze tablet, on which were inscribed the names of the winners of the Billings prize, to be placed in Billings Hall and Tennyson Library of First Editions. The gift of Professor Palmer also was presented to the college; and the author's manuscript of "Aurora Leigh" from Galen L. Stone. President Ellen Fitz Pendleton held a tea at 4:30 p. m. Thursday in honor of the graduating class and their friends. The Alpha Kappa Chi Society presented "Iphigenia in Tauris" Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, in a unique setting on Tupelo Point. The commencement guests attended.

ROXBURY LATIN
SCHOOL EXERCISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Prize and scholarship awards featured the closing exercises of Roxbury Latin School this morning. The exercises were held in the school building on Kearsarge Avenue, Roxbury, with the address of the day delivered by Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers of Cambridge. Diplomas were awarded by Robert H. Gardiner, of the class of '72 and the detours and prizes by the headmaster, D. O. Lowell. Of the graduates, William T. Salter gave an original translation of Homer into English prose, and Edward E. Bigelow gave an original translation of Virgil into English verse. An English essay, "Education and the War," was read by John F. Robinson. Greetings from the class of '93 to the class of '18 were extended by Arthur W. Blake-more.

Lowell detours were given in English to William T. Salter, Edward B. Schrifflinger, John F. Partridge, Ralph L. Gilman, Austin M. Brues, James S. Ballentyne; (in Latin) to William T. Salter, George C. Guild, George Tulloch, Ralph F. Gow, Herbert S. Rosenblum, James S. Ballentyne.

Fowler prizes in United States history were given to Edward E. Bigelow, Abram V. Goodman, Theodore D. Hersey, Ralph L. Gilman, George T. Goodspeed, Robert Y. Hoeft. The William Coe Collar scholarship, awarded in the autumn to a pupil of the graduating class who has entered college, was announced as given to Robert B. King, class of 1917. The Roxbury history prize was awarded last November to Kenneth N. Reardon of class 11. The Seabury prize was given today to Frederick B. Cruff. Mother's prizes were given to Albert E. Robinson, first prize; Porter Hurd, second prize. Spelling prizes were given in the first round to William T. Salter, Ralph H. Nay, Kenneth N. Hill, Theodore S. Ruggles, Edward P. C. Sowden, James L. Bruff; in the second round to John F. Robinson, Theodore S. Ruggles and Frederick B. Cruff. In the final contest the prize was won by Kenneth N. Hill. Frederick Hurd of Class V won the silver recruiting medal and to Marland P. Billings was accorded the honor of the best record in both scholarship and athletics.

HARVARD CLASS DAY
PLANS ANNOUNCED

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Sever Quadrangle will be the scene of the Ivy oration and other class day afternoon exercises at Harvard next Tuesday at 4:30 p. m. The exercises will not be held at the Stadium this year, as has been previously announced, due to the small attendance expected and to the increased cost of labor. The quadrangle was found to be more satisfactory than the Sanders Theater for holding these exercises.

Stadium tickets will admit to any part of the quadrangle except the first 10 rows in the center, which have been reserved for the senior class. Few of the class day officers will be present to take part in the exercises. Of the three marshals, Lieut. George A. Percy, U. S. M. C., is in Virginia; Ensign W. J. Murray, U. S. N. F., is at sea; and Lieut. John M. Franklin of the heavy artillery is in France.

The secretary, F. E. Parker Jr., is now on a United States Government mission to Sweden, and the treasurer, F. H. Stephens, is a cadet in naval aviation. Both odist and poet also will be absent, as Alfred Putnam is in France and Thacher Nelson is a lieutenant of infantry in the South.

James W. Angell, chairman of the class-day committee, is the only member of the committee still in college. It is expected that about 200 members of the class will be in Cambridge for class day.

INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Methods of teaching and study courses were discussed by teachers in charge of the training of industrial course teachers throughout the State at the State House today. The conference was called by the State Board of Education with a view to making the work more uniform and of a standard excellence. M. Norcross Stratton, agent of the board in the department of vocational education, is in charge. The conference will continue through Saturday morning.

FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The graduation exercises of the Farm and Trades School were held today. Charles Evans of Chicago addressed the graduates on "The Indebtedness of the Farm and Trades School to Its Board of Managers as Exemplified in the Service of Its Late President, Alfred Bowditch." The exercises were held at Thompson's Island, where the fests and visitors were taken in a steamer of the Nantasket line.

LABOR AVAILABLE
FOR THE FARMERS

As Result of Recent Drive a Considerable Supply of Skilled and Partly Skilled Labor Is Said to Have Been Obtained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—It is for the farmers of Massachusetts now to take advantage of the supply of labor that has been assembled as a result of the farm labor drive of recent weeks, according to those who have had to do with trying to solve the problem of the shortage of help in the country districts that has developed as the result of the high wages paid in industries engaged on government war contracts.

A considerable supply of skilled and partly-skilled labor has been obtained, much of it coming forward entirely for patriotic reasons, and it is pointed out that failure to take advantage of such offers would provide an unexampled discouragement to similar and other patriotic endeavors in the future. Every one in any way concerned, it is said, should give his best cooperation to utilize the labor of the workers who have responded to the call of the state and federal officials, and thus foster the growth of the kind of self-sacrifice which it represents, and which is considered essential to victory.

The campaign to obtain the labor that the farmers of the State must have if they are to raise the food the country asks them to raise, and which they themselves want to raise, has met with an excellent response from Boston and its suburbs. The answers generally from the farming districts are that all the help in sight is already at work on the farms.

In classifying the workers who responded to the appeal of the officials in charge of the drive, they were divided as to experience and the amount of time they could devote to the work. Under the first heading there were three classifications: Those who had had experience sufficient to qualify them to do farm work of all kinds; those who had a fair working knowledge of farm work, obtained perhaps in season work, school work, or on school gardens; and those who had no experience. Those who were in a position to work until Oct. 1 were classed as full-time workers; for any period shorter than that, as vacation-time workers.

Figures compiled recently—the total is larger now, because additional workers have been enrolled—indicated that there were enrolled 675 men under 21, and 305 over 21. The first are recorded as boys, the latter as men. There were 108 experienced and 93 partly experienced men, and 104 without experience; 151 full-time and 154 vacation-time men. There were 125 experienced and 239 partly experi-

enced boys, and 211 with no experience; 319 full-time and 256 vacation-time boys.

Quite a number of women and girls have been enrolled, some of them with experience, who would be considered valuable workers on poultry or fruit farms. Several want positions as farm housekeepers, or cooks for boys' camps. The figures indicated that there were 42 experienced women and girls, 48 partly experienced, and 111 without experience; of the total, 87 were full-time, and 114 vacation-time workers.

Due to a misunderstanding on the part of some of the agents, quite a number of boys who were too young and inexperienced to be of real help, but were fired with a desire to be of service, were registered.

The machinery for the placing of the labor consists of a number of county farm agents, who are supposed to know the needs of the farmers of their territory, or to whom the farmers may apply for workers.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
SENIOR RECEPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Radcliffe's commencement week will start tonight at the senior reception. The graduating class will receive their friends in Agassiz House, Fay House and the gymnasium.

On Saturday afternoon the seniors will present their "Reminiscent Show," and in the evening the play, "Pomander Walk," will be repeated.

The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered in the Shepard Memorial Congregational Church, Sunday afternoon, and the Glee Club will sing.

The last senior class exercises will take place Monday morning, with the class supper in the evening.

Commencement will take place Wednesday morning, the alumnae dinner in the evening completing the commencement week exercises. The whole program has been planned with great care for simplicity and economy. Contrary to the usual custom, there will be no cut flowers presented to the graduating class.

The committees are: class day, Katherine Ham, chairman, Alice Graham, Anne Geddes and Margaret Shortall; invitation committee, Eleanor Lee, chairman, Gladys Bolton, Frances Holmes and Laura Robinson; baccalaureate committee, Dorothy Fuller, chairman, Beatrice Jones, Marion Chutter and Margaret Ripley; the marshal's aids are Amy Holland and Dorothy K. Marsh; giver of gifts committee, Francis Burlingame, Gertrude Lapham, Ella Ruvin, Mary McManus, Helen Pennock, Alice Cunningham, Mildred Evans, Miriam Berle and Marjorie Snow.

Emily Darnery of West Somerville has the distinction of not being tardy, late or dismissed during her school life at grammar school, high school, and at Radcliffe College, where she will graduate Wednesday.

OVATIONS FOLLOW
ALPINE CHASSEURS

Boston People Everywhere Greet "Blue Devils" of France With Cheering and Applause and Other Signs of Appreciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—People of Boston have heard of the greeting given by the people of France to the soldiers of the United States who have gone to fight at their side, but few have had the great experience of witnessing it. They could all visualize it, however—could feel the thoughts that come with such an occasion—when on Thursday they greeted some soldiers of France. The men were a party of 90 Alpine Chasseurs, more frequently spoken of as the "Blue Devils" of France.

Today the men gathered at the Westminister Hotel and marched down town to Faneuil Hall. They were escorted by the bands from the Commonwealth Pier and from the ammunition depot at Hingham. At Faneuil Hall they were welcomed by Mayor Andrew J. Peters and members of the committee in charge of the war savings stamps campaign. The hall was crowded to overflowing and the men were given the same enthusiastic reception here and along the route of march as has characterized their entire stay in Boston.

This afternoon the "Blue Devils" visited the Chamber of Commerce as the guests of the Women's War Service Committee at a war savings rally, and at 4:30 o'clock it was planned to have them appear in Boston Common in the interest of the stamps campaign. They will dine this evening at the City Club, and then go to Mechanics Building to attend the rally in connection with the stamp drive. They expect to leave Boston at midnight.

Everywhere they were on Thursday they were received with cheering, applause, and other signs of appreciation. From the time they arrived at the South Station in the morning, when they were welcomed by the shouts of a waiting crowd and the shrieks of every whistle and the ringing of every bell in the big train shed, the result became a clamor that is difficult to describe, until late in the evening, when to the sound of their own bugles they appeared in the audience at the Pop concert in Symphony Hall and brought all to their feet with a burst of enthusiastic cheering, their progress was a series of ovations.

They visited the State House, the first soldiers to enter it, it is said, with rifles at their shoulders, and were received by the Constitutional Convention. Passing out through the Hall of Flags, the men uncovered, and the flag-bearer dipped the tri-color to the battle-frayed banners of the State. They were then taken by motor to

Camp Devens, over the historic route through Lexington and Concord, and at the camp learned something of how the United States is training its men.

Returning to Boston, they ate of a dinner prepared by a French landlord and corps of French chefs, at which they cheered; and then there was singing by a woman singer, followed by a song by one of the "Blue Devils" and the playing of the national airs of both countries.

When his was concluded, a tour of theaters was begun, the party being accompanied by "four-minute" speakers who spoke for the sale of thrift and war-savings stamps. They were divided into four squads, each with its speaker, ultimately to unite again for the visit to the "Pop" concert. Here the orchestra played the Marseillaise as the men marched through the audience to the tables reserved for them at the front.

There was a speech by Coxswain Jack Hyde, in which he advanced the theory, for the vociferous approbation of the audience, that the men were called the "Blue Devils" probably because "they licked the devil out of every German they ever met," and then came speeches by Lieutenant Le Moal and Lieutenant Canne of the French marines.

"Blue Devils" to Visit Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Arrangements have been made by the Canadian Government for a visit of the "Blue Devils" of France. The party consists of 90 men and 5 officers, every one of whom has been wounded in action and wears a decoration. The party will leave New York on June 18, the itinerary including Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Niagara Falls, while it has been tentatively suggested that the French visitors should also visit Western Canada.

PUBLISHERS' SECOND
CLASS MAIL RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Finance Committee, at a special meeting today, decided not to attempt suspension of publishers' second-class mail rates, which become effective July 1.

Although changes in the increased rates are regarded as certain by committee members when the new revenue bill reaches the Senate, all but Senator Smoot of Utah agreed today that any move to suspend the increases now would be hopeless in view of opposition in the House.

JEWISH BOARD RECOGNIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Jewish Welfare Board was formally recognized by the War Department today for religious, social and recreational work in army camps. Commanding officers were instructed to cooperate with representatives of the board.

EXPERT TESTIFIES
ON EMERSON STOCK

Manager of the Show Room of the Company in New York on the Witness Stand—Previous Career of Defendant Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The stock which the Emerson Motors Company sold to the public for from \$2 to \$3 a share is worth 3 cents, according to the testimony of Elwood Berkeley, expert accountant.

William M. Bell, who managed the show room in New York which was afterward taken over by the company for the display of an Emerson demonstration car, answered in the negative to the court's question as to whether he had ever been in the automobile business. It appeared this show room was maintained more for selling stock than automobiles.

Michael F. Hanson of the Philadelphia Record testified that Henry B. Humphrey had tried to dissuade the minds of newspaper men from distrust of the company after he had received an unfavorable report on it from the Bishop service. Another representative of that paper said his opinion at the time that the proposition was not good was based partly on the fact that when one of his editors tried to buy a car he was persuaded to buy stock.

A report sent out by the American Newspaper Association, and quoted by Mr. Hanson in a letter to Mr. Humphrey, told of a previous automobile stock-selling scheme carried on, it is alleged, by the defendant, Wilson, as C. R. Berry & Co.

NEW MARGINS ON FIR
AND PINE LUMBER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Industries Board today announced new maximum retail margins for fir and southern yellow pine lumber for the government's emergency lumber requirements for the period ending July 31, purchased at the Atlantic seaboard. The margins agreed to by the price-fixing committee and the industry range from \$2 a thousand feet to \$12.50.

MILK CONSUMPTION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Increased consumption of milk is again urged by Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator for Massachusetts, who declares that the public should respond to this appeal to prevent the waste that may result from overproduction in June. This, he says, would mean an added loss to the farmers, and have a tendency to turn them from dairying to the beef production.

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It wins in shipbuilding, in producing airplane material, and in other war work. Its latent, natural resources and opportunities for expansion are unlimited and with its 550,000 square miles of magnificent scenery, its cool, sunny, delightful climate, it is an inspiration to men and women for their win-the-war duties.

The Pacific Northwest

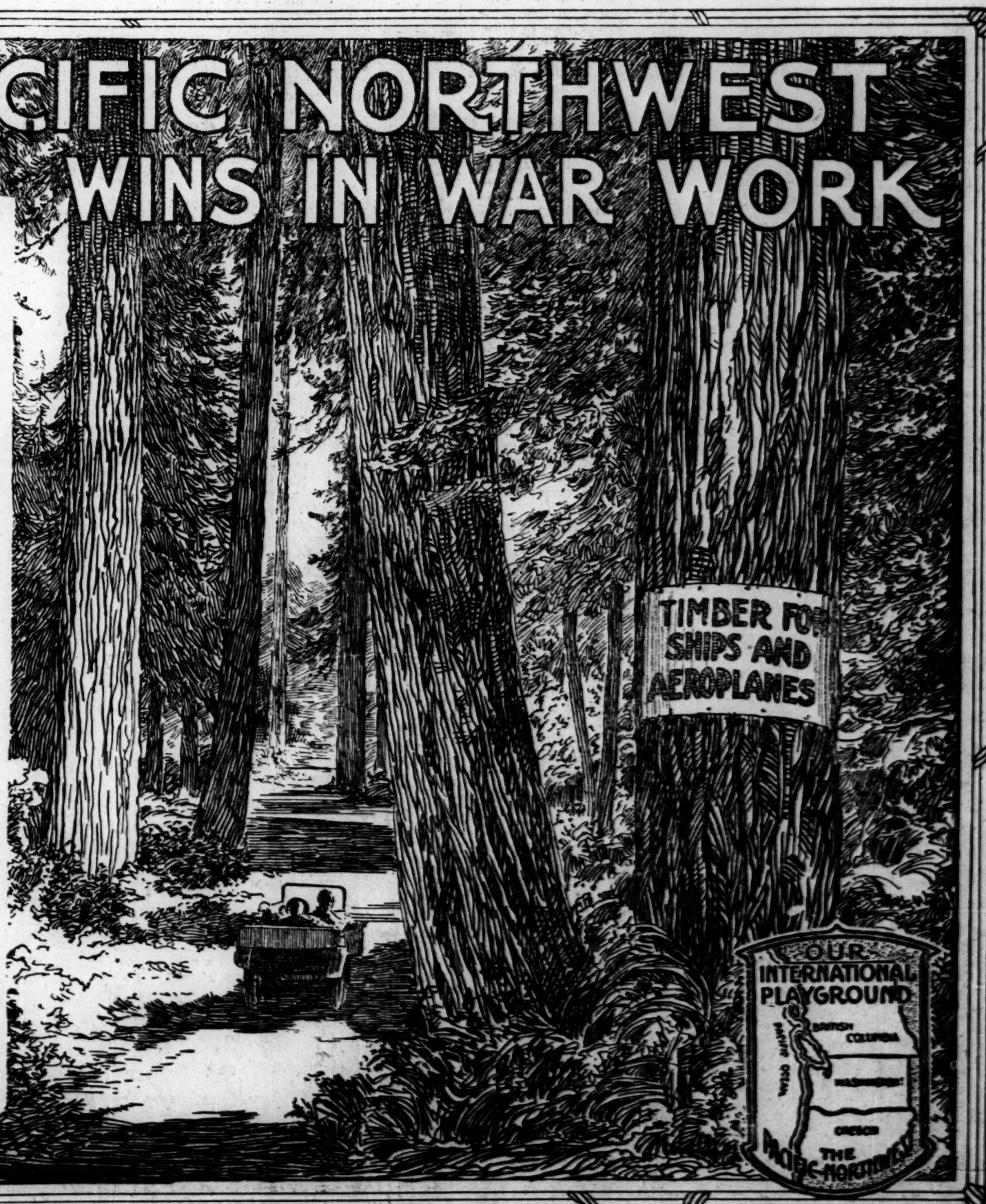
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MOTION TO ELECT JUDGES DEFEATED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, After Debate, Rejects Proposed Amendment by a Vote of 125 to 32

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention this afternoon rejected a proposed amendment to the state constitution providing for the popular election of judges of the supreme, superior and land courts of the Commonwealth, for terms of six years. A rising vote gave 125 in favor of rejection and 32 opposed. This was one of several proposed amendments up for discussion today, all relating to the tenure and salaries of the judiciary.

Delegate Maguire of Boston argued that there were unmistakable evidences that politics figures largely in the selection of judges under the existing appointive system, and he supported popular election. Statistics were submitted by the delegate, showing the appointments of all judges of the Supreme and Superior benches from the time of Gov. Roger Wolcott to the present day. This indicated that a Governor appointed a majority of justices from his own political party.

Governor Wolcott, Republican, appointed five Republicans and one Democrat; Murray Crane, Republican, appointed seven Republicans and three Democrats; John L. Bates, Republican, appointed two Republicans and one Democrat; William L. Douglas, Democrat, appointed three Democrats and one Republican; Curtis Guild Jr., Republican, appointed six Republicans and no Democrats; Eben S. Draper, Republican, appointed five Republicans and one Democrat; Eugene N. Foss, elected as a Democrat, appointed seven Democrats and five Republicans; Samuel W. McCall, Republican, appointed five Republicans and no Democrats.

The previous question was ordered, on motion of Delegate Luce of Waltham, and he was criticized by friends of the proposition for cutting off debate without, they argued, permitting fair consideration. It was recalled, however, that the matter had been debated at the first session of the convention, last year.

Delegate McFarney of Quincy declared no attack had been made upon the Massachusetts judiciary, but only upon the method of its appointment. If the method results in the appointment of such judges that no attack upon them can be made, what better proof can there be that the method is sound? He quoted from a committee of the New York bar a declaration to the effect that appointment results in better benches of judges than popular election.

After defeating popular elections, the convention took up a resolution to limit the tenure of all judicial officers, other than a justice of the peace, to 10 years, subject to reappointment. Delegate W. H. Sullivan of Boston moved to substitute a resolution providing for the appointment of all judges for seven year terms, with the exception of the supreme bench. He said that Judge Aiken and Governor Foss had "done more to strengthen the popular appreciation of the judges than all your Lemuel Shaws, for Foss did not hesitate to appoint Roman Catholics to office."

CEREAL EXPORTS OF 700,278 TONS IN MAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—May shipments of cereal foodstuffs to the Allies from North America aggregated 700,278 tons against \$36,034 tons for April, according to a statement issued by the United States Food Administration through the Massachusetts Food Administration today. In this statement it is pointed out that America's obligation to help the Allies build up food reserve against future emergencies is not affected by the fact that wheat acreage in Great Britain has been increased 45 per cent this year.

The crop increase, it is explained, will not be appreciable from the standpoint of England's total consumption, and the United States must send across all the food that shipping facilities will permit to be loaded.

The May shipment of cereals comprised the following: Corn and corn products, 67,276 tons; oats and oat products, 155,961 tons; rye and rye products, 8684 tons; barley and barley products, 87,642 tons; wheat and wheat products, 371,253 tons, and rice, beans, peas, etc., 9462 tons.

The United States and Canada must furnish the bulk of wheat supplies which are essential to victory. Arrangements have been made in Great Britain, a cable dispatch states, for dividing the whole country into districts for the establishment of national kitchens in order to avoid waste of food, to effect saving in fuel and labor and to obtain the greatest possible nourishment from restricted supplies. Orders have been issued for requisition of all milk-cheese manufactured in the United Kingdom.

FISH INQUIRY COST CORPORATION \$1335.67

BOSTON, Mass.—A statement filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth today shows that the Boston Fish Market Corporation paid the legal firm of Blodgett, Jones, Burnham & Bingham a fee of \$1335.67 for services in connection with the inquiry made by a special legislative committee into the fish industry as conducted at the Boston Fish Pier.

The Holyoke Water Power Company expended a total of \$1738.04 in connection with the special report of the Waterways Commission that it be given power to seize and develop

water-power sites which are not used to their fullest capacity. Of this sum, \$1538.85 went to the counsel of the company, former Mayor Nathan P. Avery of Holyoke.

In connection with the same report, the New England Power Company expended a total of \$3500, of which James & Tuttle received \$2000, and Davis, Peabody & Brown \$1500. The Germania Mills of Holyoke paid \$225.25 to Russell L. Davenport for opposing bills providing that each corporation employing 500 or more persons shall have at least one union representative among its directors, and a bill for state insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Marian C. Nichols received \$1000 from the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Association.

SMITH COLLEGE CLASS GRADUATED

Simple Exercises Mark the Award of Degrees to Four Hundred and Three Seniors

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Four hundred and three seniors at Smith College were graduated today with simple exercises in John M. Greene Hall. Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University was the commencement speaker and the diplomas were presented by President William Allan Neilson. For the first time in the history of the college, honorary degrees were given graduates.

Taking as his theme "The Praise of Folly," by Erasmus, Professor Perry said the qualities of Erasmus, "delicacy of touch, sense of humor, essential innocence and childlike faith in nature," have long been the charm of the American girl.

"If the scholar who wrote 'The Praise of Folly' 400 years ago," he said, "were talking to us this morning, would he not still say, 'Tis a brave world, my young masters, and bachelors and doctors! Do not be afraid of it. Do not calculate your chances so closely that you miss your chance. Do not pretend to know what you do not know. Work and laugh and give thanks, for these three are one. You did not make the world. You cannot remake it. You cannot even spoil it. You may indeed have the felicity of improving some little corner of it, but, in general, the world has been pronounced, 'very good.' Enter into its joy.'"

The last commencement activity will be this evening when President Neilson will have the members of the senior class as his guests at a class supper in the gymnasium.

UNITED STATES AIMS PLEASING TO CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile.—La Nacion, the official organ of the government, publishes an article which says that the government of the United States desires to form a political bloc with the nations of South America, with the object of moving in concert with them in future affairs. It adds that the Bryan formula for submitting to arbitration all questions arising between nations had swept aside the suspicions which had been felt in South American countries toward the policies of the United States. The article closes with felicitations over the cordiality of the United States, which, it says, "will make all America a political force and a great commercial power." The same idea is echoed by other journals.

HAVANA ACTS TO AID WAR VICTIMS

HAVANA, Cuba.—President Menocal, under authority granted by the Cuban Congress, which recently established a credit of \$2,400,000 annually for use in aiding war victims in the various allied nations, has authorized payment of \$250,000 as follows: France, \$100,000; United States, \$40,000; England, \$40,000; Italy, \$40,000; Belgium \$30,000. The money has been cable to the head of the Red Cross organization in each country.

GEORGIA HIGHWAY PROJECTS APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—The chairman of the Georgia Highway Commission, now in Washington, has telegraphed that there is no danger that Georgia will lose any portion of its federal appropriation for highways. The fund, \$806,898, is expected to be available July 1. Of 13 highway projects which have been submitted to the federal authorities by the commission, 12 have been approved.

FINES FOR TALKING GERMANS

DAVENPORT, Ia.—Four women were summoned before Chairman White of the Scott County Council of Defense today for talking in German over the telephone in violation of Governor Harding's proclamation. They were ordered to pay fines ranging from \$50 to \$100 to the Red Cross.

MANUFACTURERS AND REVENUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A conference of manufacturers representing 25 states today authorized the appointment of a general committee with one member from each State to present suggestions to the House Ways and Means Committee framing the new revenue bill.

GASOLINE IN PORTO RICO

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—The Insular Food Commission has taken control of all gasoline on the island and fixed a maximum price of 55 cents a gallon. No more than five gallons may be sold to any one consumer at one time.

NO WAY OUT FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS

Major Marlatt Says That Under Draft Agreement There Will Be No Escape After the 60-Day Enlistment Period

BOSTON, Mass.—The telephones at the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission at 44 Bromfield Street were kept busy today by persons anxious to learn details of the new alien draft law which is soon to become operative. It was apparent to the officers who answered the telephone calls that there is a disposition on the part of many Canadian and British subjects to discover some means of dodging military duty. That this will be impossible was emphatically pointed out in a statement issued by Maj. Kenneth D. Marlatt, head of the mission in Massachusetts this morning.

"This alien draft law has been drawn up with the idea of making every British subject residing in the United States, and who is of military age, that is, between 18 and 45, take a part in this war," he said. "There is no way by which a man physically fit, and not entitled to exemption, can escape. It will be to the advantage of the British subject to voluntarily enlist during the next 60 days, because if he does enlist he will be permitted to choose the unit with which he will serve. If he is drafted, he will have to take what the American authorities decide to give him."

"My information from headquarters is that the American authorities are determined that there shall be no privileged classes, so far as this war is concerned, in this country. They have already made provisions for putting the loafers to work. The British subject should realize after reading what the United States is going to accomplish in this connection, that he has either got to fish or cut bait. Personally, I would like to see every British subject join the British or Canadian army, but if, for any reason, he prefers to wait until the draft goes into effect, he will doubtless be able to serve the Allies very effectively."

"As I understand it, the American authorities are going to hustle all drafted men into the camps, and as soon as possible get them from the camps to points overseas. We have made arrangements at the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission headquarters to receive thousands of applications during the next few weeks and as a result of a tour of Canadian military camps made by one of our representatives, the camps are prepared to receive all men who enlist in the United States and assign them for duty to any units which they may select. Probably most of the men who will be sent from here will go to camps in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

LEAVES OF ABSENCE TO BE RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today issued a circular to the heads of city departments making it clear that no leaves of absence are to be granted or positions held for city employees who enter the service of the government at salaries higher than they are now receiving. Of course, he said, the entry into the military service is not included in these regulations. The Mayor said that it would be unfair to city employees and to persons hired temporarily to have their positions jeopardized this way. He made it plain that the city would not hold open places for men who go into the government service because it outbids the city and pays them better.

The circular says: "A number of city employees desiring to enter the employ of the government have been granted temporary leave of absence, the city holding their positions open for them until their return. It is not necessary to point out that such a practice is unfair to the department and to the temporary employee. 'I therefore direct that from this date no leave of absence shall be granted to a city employee desiring to enter the government service at a salary in excess of that paid him by the city. This order does not, of course, apply to those entering the military or naval service.'"

The Mayor, in another circular, asks the heads of departments to report to him monthly the number of employees in the departments, the total number granted leaves of absence to date, the average number of employees in the different departments.

AUSTRALIA'S TRUNK RAILWAY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Regarding the federation of railways in Australia, the Chicago Journal says in an editorial: "The scale of the maps of Australia in the atlases is usually reduced so that it is difficult to realize the continental magnitude of the island. And yet it is now possible, or soon will be, to make a railway journey from Townsville, in Queensland, by way of Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, to Perth, on the coast of West Australia, which will cover 4000 miles in 150 hours. The journey, it is true, will mean turning at a right angle, like the journey from Florida to Washington by way of New York. But it will involve no less than this distance from terminus to terminus. The Australian federation is responsible for this transcontinental route, for it was one of the conditions made by Western Australia for her entrance into the federal compact. The western stretch of 1000 miles has recently been completed, thus linking all the provinces into one system of communication."

The work has been done under almost incredible difficulties, the chief of them being that there is no surface water on the entire route. Most of it was also at the start entirely without a local population for the supply of labor. But the water and the labor were both brought from great distances to the places where they were needed, and the whole gigantic work, a government enterprise, performed with economy and a surprisingly small loss of life.

It is as Engineering remarks, "a visible pledge of federation," and shows that America by no means has a monopoly in such vast undertakings.

TRANSFERRING OF TERMINAL URGED

New York Dock Commissioner Favors Suspension of North River Leases During the War

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A canvas among the shippers and consignees who make use of the Long Island Sound steamers operating between New England ports and this city have disclosed that a majority favor the transferring of the terminal here from the present piers in the North River to the East River. It was announced today by Murray Hulbert, dock commissioner.

Mr. Hulbert has sent a letter to Alfred H. Smith, regional director of railroads, conveying this information and asking him to use his influence with the Director-General to have the North River leases of the steamboat company suspended during the war because the piers are capable of accommodating deep-draft ocean-going steamships engaged in overseas service.

The rental which the New England lines pay for the piers amounts to more than \$350,000 annually, and Mr. Hulbert suggests seven East River piers, which, he says, are available and on which the rental would be considerably less, thus enabling the New England lines to economize as well as to aid the government.

The commissioner informed Mr. Smith that the change was favored by army and navy officers, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation and the New York Truck Owners Association.

LARGER ARKANSAS INDUSTRIES UNITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—At a recent meeting in Little Rock, representatives of 25 leading manufacturing industries of this state formed the Arkansas Associated Industries Association. H. C. Couch, of Arkadelphia, president of the Arkansas Light and Power Company, which operates a series of hydro-electric plants in the state, was elected president, and George Firmin, manager of the local Board of Commerce, was named secretary. The object of the association is to seek greater cooperation among the State's industries. Those represented in the association include public utilities, coal mines, cotton compresses, lead and zinc mines and lumber mills.

MINERS AROUSED TO GREATER EFFORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—As the result of the speaking tour of Serg. Harry Brown, of the Canadian army, in the various mining districts of Tennessee, many of the miners are signing honor pledges to support the Fuel Administration by working more days and longer hours. Serg. Brown's descriptions of the atrocities employed by the Germans in their methods of warfare, drawn from 30 months' personal observations, have awakened, in the miners a realization of the importance of their part in the nation's war program. He also aroused in them the desire to cooperate in rushing coal to the munitions factories, to the railroads, and to the ships, and in hurrying men to the front.

SALOONS OPPOSE JOSEPH W. FOLK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis Retail Liquor Dealers Association will fight the candidacy of Joseph W. Folk, former Governor, for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Missouri, according to a letter sent out by Ignatius J. Baer, its secretary. The letter states that the liquor men are opposed to "Folk for anything," and that the fight is to be carried on quietly through saloon and kindred organizations. The letter states that no fight is to be made on candidates as to women's suffrage or prohibition, but that the association "wants to pay up Folk in full." It was not intended for general distribution. Former Governor Folk is known as a candidate of the "dry" element of the party.

WAR WORK PROTECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The right of a federal court to take jurisdiction in strike cases in plants doing war work was upheld in a decision handed down here by Federal Judge Trieber in the case of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, engaged in making munitions. District Judge Dyer had issued a temporary injunction against strikers interfering with the plant or its employees. Judge Trieber said that, regardless of authorities quoted on the subject of jurisdiction, public policy required that plants doing government work must be given protection, and he therefore held that the court took and should exercise jurisdiction.

TAKING OF PRIVATE LANDS IS INDORSED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Advances to Third Reading Measure Designed to Conserve Natural Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Asserting priority rights of the public in private property, a fundamental long established in common law, the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention on Thursday advanced to a third reading a proposed amendment to the State Constitution to permit the government to take private lands for the conservation and development of agricultural, mineral and water resources of the Commonwealth. An unsuccessful effort was made, in the name of the farmers, to restrict the scope of the amendment to water resources.

Delegate Clarence W. Hobbs Jr., of Worcester, supported the resolution for the Committee on Public Affairs, declaring that modern needs are so multifarious and vast as to make conservation of public interests imperative. He denied the validity of the conception of property rights as superior to the constitution. There is nothing sacred in the property rights of private individuals, he said, though willing to agree that there is not the equal incentive to work on community property for community profit that there is to work on private property for private profit.

Delegate Brooks Adams of Quincy declared: "It has already been settled that there is no such thing as private property, in the final analysis. The idea is a legal fiction. Everything belongs to the public. A government cannot survive in a highly civilized country where it has not the right to take all private property according to the public needs. The whole question is how far property may be taken without compensation. The issue has been settled in Great Britain, France and in other great nations."

FARM LOAN

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Regarding the effects of the farm loan, the Milwaukee Journal says in an editorial:

The farm loan law has been discussed but little compared with the great federal reserve system. The fact remains that at last some relief has been found for the 2,500,000 farmers in the country who live on mortgaged farms and who are necessarily borrowers.

In the short space of a year the 12 farm loan banks have scarcely had time to get a fair start, but nevertheless no less than 3000 farm loan associations have been organized with a membership of some 50,000 farmers, and loans have been made of about \$100,000,000. The new system has found its greatest usefulness in the South and Southwest, from tidewater on the Atlantic west to the dry farming regions of Western Kansas and New Mexico. Land values are not very stable in this belt, agriculture is in an uncertain stage temporarily, and this has led to interest rates as high as 13 per cent, and loans on land often brought 8 or 9 per cent. The new rates are about 5½ to 6 per cent.

Another region where the farm loan banks have done great service is on the unbroken prairies and the cut-over timber lands of the Northwest. Thousands of farmers in these northwest states are now borrowing at reasonable rates from United States banks.

If 50,000 farmers could be served in the first year, when the system is new and untried, when the people themselves are unfamiliar with the procedure, the chances are that hundreds of thousands of farmers, perhaps millions, will be provided with funds in the next five years. This should prove an incalculable force in enabling farmers to get on a firm financial foundation and in providing the country with millions of tons of additional food supplies, sorely needed.

ALASKA WANTS FUEL CONTROL

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The Deseret News says in an editorial:

"With characteristic independence and patriotism, the territorial Council of Defense of Alaska, is asking the United States Fuel Administration to appoint an administrator for that territory, instead of leaving the duties of that official to be performed by the Fuel Administrator of the State of Washington as at present."

"There are many reasons why the request should be granted, and none that are apparent why it should be refused."

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BAY STATE PAINTS

DOLLAR-A-YEAR MEN'S SALARIES

Nominal Pay System Is Thought to Result in a Divided Allegiance by the Officials

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A survey has been undertaken by the government looking to putting its dollar-a-year volunteers on substantial salaries. These men heretofore have accepted nominal compensation under a law forbidding the government to accept services without pay.

Information on the several hundred of these men now serving in the War Industries Board and other war agencies, including their duties, connections with private interests and the value of their services, has been gathered by the House Ways and Means Committee in response to urgent requests of a number of government officials that the nominal pay system be abolished in the interest of efficiency and of promoting direct responsibility to the government.

Reports of department heads show it is said, that most dollar-a-year volunteers heretofore have been paid much higher salaries than the Government could afford to give, even if the suggestion of several department heads for a \$5,000 limit is adopted.

Secretary McAdoo, who believes the normal pay system leads to allegiance divided between the Government and private business interests, already had transferred all but three or four war assistants in the Treasury to salary rolls.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TO BE COMBATTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A speakers bureau composed of the most prominent orators in the country has just been organized by the American Defense Society as a means of widening the scope of its activities against the German propagandists in the United States. The aim of these speakers will be to arouse the American people to give hearty and loyal support to every effort toward winning the war. They will be sent, with no charge for services, to clubs, theaters, public forums, patriotic rallies and mass meetings and to cities outside New York as far as St. Paul, Minn.

"It is the object of this bureau to combat through public speaking and by the help of patriotic men and women the activities of the German agents in this country," said Richard M. Hurd, chairman of the society's board of trustees.

"One form of this propaganda is found in the persistent reports of disasters or intrigues calculated to throw the American people into a panic and to drive them into a frenzy of fear which will make them prefer peace at any price to the prospect of worse disasters. We are helping to combat this sort of thing by having our speakers show the people what the war really means to them, and the ways in which they can help."

Among the orators who are already enrolled in this bureau are Louis Tracy of the British War Mission, Cleveland Moffett, Captain A. Radcliffe Dugmore, Major Ian Hay Belth, Lieutenant O'Hara, Isaac F. Marcoson, Miss Eleanor Gates, Mrs. Frances B. Thurber, Alfred W. Martin, Richard M. Purdy and Dr. S. Dana Hubbard.

CRISTOBAL AWARDED LIBERTY LOAN FLAG

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—The city of Cristobal won the flag given for the highest pro rata subscription to the third Liberty Loan issue on the Isthmus. The flag was presented to the city at a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall by Dr. Perkey, the chairman of the Four-Minute Men on the Isthmus, on behalf of Governor Harding, and accepted for the city by S. P. Varner, the editor of the Star and Herald, who was asked to receive the flag by the local committee, of which Captain Fels, U. S. N., was chairman. Cristobal oversubscribed its allotment by 148 per cent.

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(Street Floor)

INSPECTION OF
MEN CONTINUES

Officials of the Inspector-General's Department Busy at Camp Devens Lining Up Soldiers for the Overseas Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The inspection of officers and men of the division as to their fitness for overseas service is continuing under the direction of Washington officials from the Inspector-General's department. In case of any question, the man is set aside, for orders have been issued that the status of each member of the division must be ascertained beyond a doubt. Camp officials are assisting the work of the government officers detailed here, and it is probable that the task will be completed within a day or two.

Maj. George M. Peck, division adjutant, has been appointed a member of the board which will examine chaplains attached to the division before they will be accepted for overseas service. He takes the place of Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Romey, who has left for Washington, D. C., where he will become a member of the general staff.

An order has been made public stating that members of the infantry regiments must show more respect to their superior officers. Shortened titles and other forms of familiarity will no longer be tolerated.

Soldiers have sometimes been in the habit of abbreviating the titles of "captain" and "lieutenant," although intending no disrespect, for they have always saluted their superiors respectfully.

Second Lieut. Frank W. Garra of Boston, Mass., Edward F. Deacon of Detroit, Mich., and James H. Patterson of Pittsfield, Mass., have been made first lieutenants in the three hundred and first engineer regiment.

The visit of the French Alpine Chasseurs here on Thursday created much interest throughout the cantonment. The visiting delegation made the trip by automobiles, reaching the camp at about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. They were met by Maj. George M. Peck, and under his direction were escorted about the camp, after they had been received by Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment. First Lieut. Thierry Mallet, who is serving as an instructor here, was also in the official party which extended hospitality to the visitors. At headquarters, a band furnished music, the playing of "La Marseillaise" being a feature of special note.

A new recruit here is Donald St. James of Worcester, Mass., formerly a first lieutenant of infantry in the British Army. He participated in the battles at Vimy Ridge only three months after being commissioned, and later was honorably retired, receiving a pension until 1920. He has been assigned to the three hundred first signal field battalion in charge of Capt. Charles R. Mayberry.

Barracks Are Going Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Erection of the new barracks and store houses for the use of the United States Naval Radio School, is proceeding rapidly, and already several of the buildings are well under way. Almost every available foot of land on Cambridge Common is being made use of, and 14 different buildings are partially under construction. These for the most part, will be two stories in height, and will accommodate a large number of students, many of whom are now housed in private residences. The common has been closed to the public, and a sign placed at each entrance bears the words: "Premises in Occupation and Custody of the United States Navy, No Trespassing."

Merchant Marine Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Forty more young men joined the merchant marine service on Thursday and were assigned to training ships having their base in Boston. Of this number, 17 were from Massachusetts, six from Pennsylvania, three from New York, and the remainder from Illinois, Michigan and New Jersey.

Enlistments for the day were: Naval reserve 61; navy 37; United States Army 13; British-Canadian forces 16; marine corps 11.

Mechanical Draftsmen Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Lieut. C. P. Fiske of the Ordnance Department at Washington will be in Boston next Tuesday and Wednesday to interview mechanical draftsmen with reference to employment by the department and to employ those whom he believes properly equipped. His headquarters will be in the Department of University Extension at the State House. It is expected that 40 or 50 men will be selected for this work, many of them from the class of mechanical drafting conducted by the Department of University Extension and which is just closing.

A representative of the Ordnance Department who was in Boston a few weeks ago to employ draftsmen took 70 or 80 at that time. Men interested in this work are asked to communicate with G. A. Sagendorph, Ordnance Department, U. S. N., 19 Portland Street, Boston.

A second class in the training of mechanical draftsmen will be opened almost at once at the Massachusetts Normal Art School, which is cooperating in the work.

PLANS FOR ONE LANGUAGE ONLY

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Plans are being made here for the elimination of the German-language press, and the St. Louis Republic says in an editorial: "The National Security League has announced its plans for a systematic,

nation-wide fight on the German-language press. It will seek to influence advertisers not to use publications in the German language, as a matter of patriotic duty, while newsdealers who handle such publications will be urged to discontinue them. The public will be asked to refuse its financial support to the further perpetuation of an enemy-language press anywhere in this country.

"The severing of the 'life line' has already put many German papers out of business. Strict adherence to the policy by all who call themselves Americans will finish the job.

"It is not the American style to refuse a challenge like that defiantly thrown at us by the U-boats operating off the Jersey Coast. Our navy will answer it on the sea and our armies will answer it in France and Flanders. Those at home must answer it by taking steps to crush the Hun propaganda, the incendiarism and insidious attacks on morale that are taking place under our noses every day.

"In announcing its fight on the German-language press, the National Security League says: 'The presence of a large number of persons in the country who profess loyalty to the government, but who foster the traditions, maxims, speech and principles of the enemy governments by suggestion, innuendo and connivance amounting to conspiracy are offensive to the loyal workers and detrimental to a genuine spirit of patriotism. The duty of every citizen is to know the English tongue. To refuse to learn it is to fling defiance at the nation. To neglect to learn it is voluntarily to remain unfit for the duties of American citizenship.'

SONS OF VETERANS
OF MAINE ELECTION

PORTLAND, Me.—The officers-elect of the Maine division, Sons of Veterans, chosen at their annual encampment Thursday, were installed by Commander-in-Chief F. T. F. Johnson of Washington, as follows: Division commander, Ralph H. Burbank, Biddeford; senior vice-commander, Robert A. Cony Jr., Augusta; junior vice-commander, Ralph H. Greenwood, Portland; Allen L. Curtis of Belfast, the retiring division commander, was elected a member of the division council for three years, and Ernest G. Waldron of Bangor and the Rev. Arthur M. Soule of Gray, trustees of the department of history and historical relics for three years.

It was voted to increase the per capita tax from 12 to 18 cents a quarter. Next year's encampment will be held at Waterville. The Sons of Veterans' auxiliary elected Mrs. Rose Kelley of Oakland as division president at the closing session of its annual encampment.

FLAG DAY ADDRESS
OF MR. DANIELS

Service of the United Press Associations
ALBANY, N. Y.—"There is no place in America for any other flag except those we display of nations with aims kindred to our own and no place in America for any man who has enjoyed its hospitality who does not love its flag better than any other emblem in the world," said Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in his Flag Day address here today.

"The day for aliens among us has passed. No matter where he comes from, the place for every man who prefers to live in America is at the ballot box on election day and in American uniform in the day of crisis."

The Secretary of the Navy was the guest of honor of the city today in its Flag Day celebration. A parade of 20,000 citizens and organizations, led by a company of the French Chasseurs and the marine band of John Philip Sousa, preceded the address of the Secretary in Lincoln Park.

WORKHOUSE CLOSED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Proof that prohibition has been a success in Marion County, Indiana, is shown in the following editorial from the Indianapolis News:

"As was expected, the Marion County workhouse has been closed for lack of business. This shortage in custom, the county commissioners say, is due to the operation of the state-wide prohibition law. Fewer people have been intoxicated since the law went into effect. And as a consequence, there have been fewer prisoners facing the court. Of course, this meant a reduced guest list at the workhouse and as the reduction continued, the commissioners felt that this institution was a useless burden upon the taxpayers.

The loss in revenue to the county, as a result of closing the saloons, is about \$80,000. Deducting the workhouse saving would leave a net loss of about \$50,000.

However, the results that come from the rigid enforcement of the prohibition law can not be tabulated in dollars and cents. While on the face of things there apparently will be a shortage when the books are balanced, many other elements that enter into the matter may turn the shortage into a gain. Because of the saving of money formerly spent for liquor, the saving of time lost while intoxicated and while serving time in some penal institution, the increase in efficiency and many other things will go to put the account on the right side of the ledger. The people knew there would be a loss of revenue when the law was enacted, but they are willing to stand this monetary loss that they may gain in other ways.

PRESIDENT GIVEN A DEGREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HARROGATE, Tenn.—On the occasion of its annual commencement, on May 30, Lincoln Memorial University conferred upon President Wilson the degree of Doctor of Laws. The main address of the memorial exercises was made by Dr. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of the Cincinnati public schools.

PRESIDENT BACKS
WAR LABOR BOARD

Mr. Wilson Asks Telegraph Officials to Accept Its Recommendations and Recognize Right of Men to Join Union

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Evidence that President Wilson intends to see that the recommendations of the National War Labor Board are followed was presented today to the text of his communication to the heads of the two great telegraph companies asking that they accept the board's findings in their controversy with their employees.

The fact that the President had personally taken up the case became known last night with the announcement by Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Company, that his company would waive its right to discharge men who have joined a union and that Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, would send his answer Monday. The War Labor Board's decision in the case was that the men should be permitted to join unions.

President Wilson's letter to the telegraph heads, made public today, reads: "My attention has been called to the fact that the National War Labor Board, after a careful consideration of the questions at issue between the telegraph companies and their employees, have arrived at a decision, the essential points of which are embraced in the following:

"(1) The employees have a right to join a union if they so desire, and men discharged for joining the union should be reinstated.

"(2) The company should not be required to deal with the union or to recognize it.

"(3) Committees of employees should be recognized in presenting grievances.

"(4) Where employees and employers fail to agree, the question in dispute should be determined by the National War Labor Board.

"(5) The telegraphers' union should not initiate strikes or permit its members to initiate them, but should submit all grievances to the National War Labor Board.

"I am informed that the representatives of the union are willing to accept this decision, but that the representatives of the telegraph companies have not accepted it.

"May I not say that in my judgment it is imperatively necessary in the national interest that decisions of the National War Labor Board should be accepted by both parties to labor disputes? To fail to accept them is to jeopardize the interests of the nation very seriously, because it constitutes a rejection of the instrumentality set up by the government itself for the determination of labor disputes, set up with a sincere desire to arrive at justice in every case with the express purpose of safeguarding the nation against labor difficulties during the continuation of the present war.

"All these circumstances being taken into consideration, I do not hesitate to say that it is a patriotic duty to cooperate in this all-important matter with the government by the use of the instrumentality which the government has set up. I, therefore, write to ask that I may have your earnest cooperation in this matter, as in all others, and that you will set an example to the other employers of the country by a prompt and cordial acquiescence."

POLICE CONTINUE
CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—With a view to ridding the streets, parks and other public places in Boston of idle and disorderly men and women at night, the police are conducting a round-up of these characters. This crusade is believed to be the result of a conference between the military and civil authorities and is being conducted largely to remove undesirable influences from the men in the service. Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, U. S. A., commanding the Northeastern Department, said that the matter is being pressed by army and navy authorities as the result of investigation of conditions here and that the work of investigating in Boston and near-by places is not yet finished.

This clean-up started early in the week, and from statements by the civil and military authorities, it is evident that it will not end till Boston is rid of all undesirable persons. Assurance was given the authorities at Washington that the district attorney's office will cooperate to the full in prosecuting every case that comes before it. Men and women who are idle or are engaged in questionable occupation, bootleggers and the like, will be severely punished, is the word sent out by the civil authorities.

Thursday night 44 men and women were rounded up to answer to charges placed against them when ar-

raigned in court today. Thursday, 98 women were convicted on charges of being idle or disorderly, and some of them on more serious charges, as the result of the round-up by the authorities the night before. In the same round-up 25 men, most of whom are known to the police, were arrested. Fifteen of these were convicted when arraigned and given sentences and the cases of the others are being further investigated.

MINIMUM WAGE
BOARD HEARINGS

Rates for Women in Various Kinds of Work Are to Come Up for Final Approval

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission will hold a hearing on Friday, June 28, at 2 p. m., in Room 427, State House, Boston, on the question of final approval of the determinations of the wage board established to recommend minimum wage rates for women employed in the manufacture of women's muslin underwear, petticoats, aprons, kimonos, neckwear and children's dresses.

All employers of women and girls engaged in these trades are invited to be present at this hearing.

The determinations submitted by the wage board provide for the following minimum wage rates: \$9 for workers 18 years of age or over who have been employed in the needle trades for more than one year, six months of which shall have been in the factory in which they are for the time being employed; \$8 for workers 18 years of age or over who have been employed in the needle trades for more than six months; \$7 for workers 18 years of age or over who have been employed in the needle trades for more than three months; \$6 for workers who do not fall within any of the foregoing classifications.

On the same date and at the same time and place, the commission will hold a meeting on the question of final approval of the determinations of the retail millinery wage board.

The determinations submitted by this wage board provide for the following minimum wage rates for female employees in the retail millinery workrooms of Massachusetts: \$10 for workers 19 years of age or over who have been employed for at least 4 seasons (12 weeks allowed to a season) within a period of not less than two years; \$7.50 for workers 18 years of age or over who have been employed at least 3 seasons within a period of not less than 2 years; \$6 for workers 18 years of age or over who have been employed at least 2 seasons within a period of not less than 2 years; \$4.50 for workers who have been employed at least 1 season; \$3 for workers who have been employed for less than one season.

CITY HISTORY CLUB
PRIZES ARE AWARDED

BOSTON, Mass.—Prizes were awarded Thursday evening for essays written by members of the Junior City Councils which are conducted by the City History Club. The meeting was held at the club headquarters at 6 Beacon Street. The Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America has contributed these prizes regularly for five years. The subjects to be chosen from this year were as follows: 1. What Does America Mean to Me? 2. The History of the State House. 3. What Changes in the Present City Charter Do You Consider Advisable?

There was a first prize of \$5, with honorable mention for meritorious essays not receiving prizes, for each junior city council or other branch club. The awards of \$5 each were made to the following young men: Walter F. Cullinane of the East Boston School Center Junior City Council; Henry F. Gilman of the Roxbury School Center Junior City Council; John F. Gilmore Jr. of the Charlestown School Center Junior City Council; Joseph J. de Florio of the North End School Center Junior City Council; George Saba of the Barnard Memorial Junior City Council; Loreto Tessinelli of the Junior City Council conducted at 6 Beacon Street; Maurice Casper of the West End Y. M. C. A. Institute.

Others received honorable mention, and Mr. Casper read his essay on "What Does America Mean to Me?" at the meeting which marked the closing of most of the club's work for 1917-18. The meeting was in charge of Frederick J. Allen, director of the club, and members of the executive board and other friends were present.

STEEL ALLOTTED TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One hundred and fifty thousand tons of steel have been allotted to the Japanese Government by the War Industries Board, completing the first step in the reciprocal agreement entered into whereby Japan will build ships for the United States. The steel is being rushed to seaboard for quick transportation in ships.

BELGIAN REFUGEES
IN UNITED KINGDOM

Records Show Many Thousands at Work Under Virtually the Same Conditions as Those of Their British Comrades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Belgian workman in England labors today, generally speaking, under the same conditions as his English comrade, according to a recent report of the Belgian Department of Records. Of 172,298 refugees in the United Kingdom, 50,468 are employed in the London metropolitan district, more than 8000 by some 500 Belgian firms, established in London; 45,759 others have found places elsewhere, either in British or in Belgian establishments, through the operations of the "Labor Exchanges," and many others have obtained employment through individual initiative. At least 60 per cent of the Belgians of intellectual vocations are occupied.

It is interesting to compare these figures with those contained in the first report of the Local Government Board of Great Britain issued some four months after the invasion and exodus, which showed that out of some 110,000 refugees in England, only 607 had been placed through labor exchanges—a condition of affairs in part due to restriction upon the exchanges, such as the rule forbidding foreign workmen to be supplied as long as British were available, and excluding men of military age.

Up to the present time, more than 30,000 Belgians in England have offered themselves at recruiting stations. Moreover many factories in England are controlled by Belgians and employ Belgian labor exclusively, and large English establishments have departments directed by Belgians and served exclusively by Belgian workmen.

Representatives of the Belgian Labor Department are in attendance at a number of the various labor exchanges, notably at Aldwych, Birmingham and Earl's Court, to assist their countrymen with explanation and advice, to intervene in favor of the workmen when their demands have not been provided for by the laws, and to offer means of conciliation, which in a great many cases, have been successful in ending disputes and misunderstandings between employees and workmen.

The Board of Trade, in order to prevent the exploitation of Belgian labor, requires the employer to furnish guarantees from the point of view of morality and to agree to pay the wages required by the "English Standard Time Rates," insuring in this manner protection to both the native and the foreign worker. These rates enable a skilled laborer to make as much as \$25 a week; the week's work averages 54 hours, and a worker at 15 cents an hour, can earn, with overtime, between \$12.50 and \$15.00 weekly; overtime being paid at the rate of 25 per cent additional for the first three hours, 50 per cent additional for night work, and double pay for Sunday; a few examples of wages paid are, fitters, 20 to 22 cents an hour; turners, 25 to 30 cents an hour; moulders, about 30 cents an hour; machine tenders, 25 to 35 cents an hour.

RUSSELL SOCIETY
DRAFT EVASIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William E. van Amburgh, treasurer of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, testified in the Pastor Russell case that 1800 "War Affidavits," to be filled out and presented to the local draft boards in the attempt to evade military service, had been distributed to all men of draft age who asked for them. Declaring that he was "carrying out the will of the Lord," he said he had written letters to several young men advising them to refuse to do military service. In one case, at least, a man whom he advised to submit to arrest rather than military discipline was not a Pastor Russell follower. Fred H. Robinson, a defendant, said he had written similar letters.

WAR CROSS FOR RECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
LYNN, Mass.—The Rev. Lyman Rollins, formerly rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in this city, has been awarded the French war cross for dis-



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tinguished bravery on the firing line, according to word received by relatives here. He is a chaplain in the one hundred and first infantry regiment, and is a native of Concord, N. H. He was ordained at St. John's Church, Charlestown, Mass., on June 2, 1912. A large number of New England men have received similar honors, according to information received from various sources.

LIQUOR NOTICES
AGAIN PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—Complaint against the action of the Boston Elevated Railroad in permitting liquor advertisements in cars running into this no-license city, after they had once been removed on the petition of the Malden Ministers Association, is made in an editorial of The Malden Free Press, published this afternoon, which says: "In spite of the fact that liquor signs were recently removed from street cars on complaint of the Malden Ministers Association, they now seem to be back on the job, the master brewers' only means of advertising their wares in dry territory. Placed in the same car with the 'Trade-with-your-neighborhood-druggist-sign,' the placard saucily tells passengers that they will not be able to enjoy the beverage even in their own home town if prohibition is written into the Constitution of the United States. Is the reference to the Lome town on the strength of the pony licenses? Shall the placard continue to stare in the face?"

ADVISORY BOARD
FOR ANTI-LOAFER ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall has named an advisory board of four members to assist Charles F. Gettemy, director of the Bureau of Statistics, in carrying out the provisions of the so-called Anti-Loafer Law, passed by the recent Legislature, and which will become effective on July 12, in accordance with an executive proclamation. The appointees are: Prof. Roy Willmarth Kelly of Cambridge, director of the Bureau of Vocational Education, and in charge of the war emergency course in employment management under the Shipping Board; Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham of North Easton, wife of the former Lieutenant-Governor, and chairman of the industrial committee of the Civic Federation; J. Franklin McElwain of Brookline, a shoe manufacturer, and J. Frank O'Hare, a labor man connected with the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee.

PROHIBITION OF
BEEF ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Remove beef from the menu in the home and in clubs, restaurants and other eating places, is the advice of Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator for Massachusetts, who would have the people of Massachusetts do even more than has been asked by the United States Food Administration in order to supply the soldiers of the Allies with beef. If meat is used each person should confine himself to two pounds each week, including poultry. The use of lamb chops or pork is urged if meat seems absolutely necessary. It will work no real deprivation to eliminate beef entirely, Mr. Endicott states, and the public must trim its meat-eating habits to be honestly in accord with the plans of the United States Food Administration.

ARMY SERVICE INSIGNIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A special insignia to designate army service abroad, of less than six months, has been adopted by the War Department. Every officer, field clerk or enlisted man recalled from France prior to the completion of the half year service, which would permit him to wear a gold chevron, is authorized to wear a chevron of "sky blue cloth."

The Rev. Charles H. Moss, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, said he didn't believe that the "club-method" was always best, but if it would make a man dig down deep into his pocket, anything that could be done to accomplish it would help. He favored making an appeal in the churches Sunday and an effort in this direction probably will be made. Another meeting is expected to be held next week.

RADICAL MEASURES
TO AID CHEST URGED

Malden Citizens Propose Publishing List of Non-Subscribers and Getting at Storekeepers Through Patrons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—Plans for a vigorous campaign in the interests of the Malden war chest, which may include publication of the names of subscribers, under a classification of the amounts subscribed, or else a list of non-subscribers, were discussed by leaders of the Malden War Chest Association, Inc., last night at a public meeting called to make the war chest "a genuine Malden enterprise to which every citizen of Malden shall contribute according to his ability."

Disappointed because but \$129,000 has been raised after nearly five weeks of soliciting toward the minimum goal of \$250,000, which was to have been raised in the two weeks beginning May 18, the speakers for the war chest were open in discussing in plain and forceful terms "a better method of arousing more civic and patriotic spirit in Malden."

Fred M. Prescott, chairman of the publicity committee of the war chest, stated that of 7900 subscribers but 302 had subscribed \$5 or over. He declared that he had done all that he could to cause people to talk about the war chest by advertisements in the local newspapers. One of these advertisements, covering a half page, bore the caption: "Malden War Chest Is to Blacklist All Those Who Do Not Subscribe!" and denounced any man who failed to subscribe, but which included the statement, "Of course it will not be necessary to issue a black list in Malden."

Mr. Prescott was in favor of publishing a list of subscribers in the local papers with an announcement as to whether they had subscribed more or less than \$5 per month.

Objection to such a plan of procedure was voiced by D. E. Murray, the war chest campaign manager, who pointed out that it had been widely advertised at the beginning of the campaign that no lists would be published.

Answer to this was made by Mr. Prescott, who said: "It is our purpose to get the money, not only from those willing to give it, but also from those who are not willing to give at all."

Other speakers spoke in favor of the publication of the names of non-subscribers, with the amounts of their respective incomes. Certain business men were spoken of who had failed to subscribe, and it was proposed that efforts be made to reach these men through their customers.

Joseph Wiggin, another speaker whose attitude was threatening to non-subscribers to the war chest, said that if "the people of Malden find that a majority are behind the war chest movement, the rest will doubtless come in too. For those who don't, I do not care what happens. You can be as rough as you like. (Applause.) If one doesn't care to do his bit, he should leave the city."

"We must stir up sufficient sentiment to make it an unpopular, and an impossible thing for a man, who has the means, not to give to the war chest. If we can get people to feel that they must contribute, they will, without any doubt, find a way to get the money."

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is the trade name given to our well-known ready cooked cereal because of its grape-sugar content and its nut-like flavor.

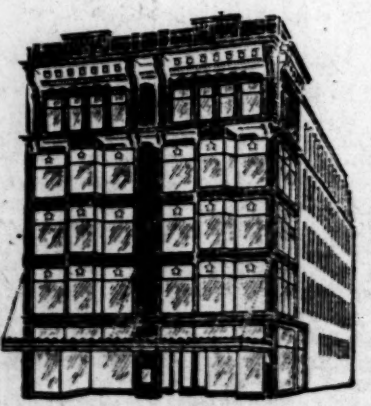
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PATRIOTISM ISSUE AT LABOR MEETING

Resolution Introduced at St. Paul Convention Against Machinists Charges Strike Was Handicap to War Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—An attack on the patriotism of the leaders of the International Association of Machinists, which comprises a large part of the Socialist element in the American Federation of Labor, was made by the Flint glass workers union in a resolution introduced at the federation sessions on Thursday.

This resolution asked the resignation of William H. Johnston, president of the machinists, from the War Labor Conference Board, on the ground that he had called a strike against the Owens Bottle Machine Company, where there was a dispute over jurisdiction between the glass workers and the machinists, which was decided in favor of the glass workers by the mediation board.

The resolution cited the need of the nation for the various products turned out by the plant for use by the Red Cross at the front, and said that the strike was a handicap to the country's war efforts. When it comes up, this resolution is likely to precipitate a fight between the Socialists and regular Labor men, in which the Socialists will, it seems certain, be greatly outnumbered.

Two resolutions having to do with the dispute between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Commercial Telegraphers were passed. One of these provides that Samuel Gompers, president of the labor federation, appoint a committee to lay the matter before President Wilson, and the other recommends government control, during the war, of telegraph companies.

A third resolution, authorizing the Seattle Central Labor Union to call a strike in sympathy with the telegraphers, was voted down.

SWITZERLAND AND DUTCH SHIPPING

Clear Statement Made Regarding Merits of Dutch-English-American Shipping Conflict

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Owing largely to the fact that Switzerland and the Swiss press get news from Holland almost solely through the distorted medium of the Wolff agency of Berlin, very erroneous impressions have been created in Switzerland as to the real merits of the Dutch-English-American shipping conflict. Germany, of course, has no interest in peeling friendly relations existing between the neutrals and the Entente countries which rule the seas.

The Swiss Export Review now furnishes its readers with the first clear statement of the facts of the controversy which has appeared in Switzerland. It points out that weeks and weeks went on without people in Switzerland being able to understand why the grain promised them by America did not arrive, and meanwhile certain elements in the Swiss press began to hint in a roundabout way that America had broken her word to Switzerland, that America was untrustworthy, and to make all those other insinuations one expects from these newspapers when discussing governments of other countries which politically and morally are a thousand times closer to Switzerland than is Prussia.

At last, after 10 weeks of uncertainty, the explanation was forthcoming. The Dutch Government had never ratified the shipping treaty made with the American and English delegates. But there was an impression that the Dutch Government had not willfully caused all this delay, but that it was rather due to the pressure of Germany. It is necessary to understand the position of Holland. So long as the Germans occupy the coast of Flanders it is quite easy for them to patrol the Dutch coast with their submarines. The blockade of Holland by Germany is well within the regions of naval technical possibilities. And to this must be added the dependence of Holland on German iron and German coal. This dependence will continue for Holland and Switzerland just as long as Germany occupies Belgium. During such an occupation Holland is delivered over to the favor or displeasure of Germany, both militarily and economically. This was the situation which caused Holland to refuse the ratification of highly profitable contracts. To save her face against Germany, Holland had to allow her ships in English and American ports to be requisitioned, simply leaving it to their owners to make the best possible terms. But owing to Germany's attitude Holland could not, as a nation, agree to such charters.

So far this was all in order. The port authorities of the Entente states are naturally legally justified in requisitioning Dutch ships in their territorial waters, just as the Swiss military authorities requisitioned the automobiles and horses of aliens in the country for army purposes. England and America are only obliged to pay the owners of Dutch ships just as high freight rates as they would pay their own countrymen, and to give them full compensation in case of loss. This part of the question is absolutely beyond all controversy. Moreover, any requisitioning might have been avoided, as not a single Dutch ship could sail without English or American coal, and the coal trading in all belligerent countries is the monopoly of the military. The English and American authorities could,

therefore, have agreed to charter only those Dutch ships lying in their harbors, instead of chartering the whole Dutch merchant marine. The Entente, however, on humane ground desired that half of the requisitioned Dutch ships should serve in the provisioning of Belgium; they should, that is to say, sail for Rotterdam. But then there arose the danger that when a Dutch ship, requisitioned by the American authorities, arrived in Rotterdam with wheat for Belgium, either the Dutch would not allow her to proceed farther or, what was still more certain, she would get no German coal for the return voyage.

In such case within a period of five or six months all the chartered ships, whether engaged in service for Belgium or for Dutch purposes, would become repatriated and would lie idle in their home ports. Therefore the Entente had to demand that just as many vessels should sail from Dutch ports to America as left America with foodstuffs for Holland and Belgium. This part of the demand was, however, always misrepresented by the Wolff agency, and consequently, too, in nearly all the Swiss newspapers. It was constantly asserted that England and America desired to requisition the tonnage in the Dutch ports. That was legally impossible, for military requisitions are not permitted outside their own zone of sovereignty. England and America only wanted guarantees that Holland would not keep her chartered ships out of the way, not out of any ill will, but only under the influence of German threats. As a modus vivendi it was therefore proposed that the number of sailings from Holland and from America should remain equal. German pressure made it impossible for Holland to enter into this agreement, hence the requisitioning has been limited to that part of the Dutch marine whose chartering is absolutely permissible, legally.

The Export Review says the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that America and England are fully justified in requisitioning Dutch ships lying in their harbors, for Dutch shipowners have certainly no right to expect better treatment than American or English shipowners. It can only be said that it might have been better if Holland had entered into an understanding with Switzerland at the right time. Or it might have been better if Holland had left her shipowners free to make their own contracts. But in any case such moral judgments are out of place.

Holland is militarily and economically completely blocked by Germany. Nevertheless she has international claims for the free exchange of goods with her colonies, as well as with America. The Entente is ready to recognize this right of Holland to free world commerce. Germany is also ready, but only upon condition that Dutch ships in overseas harbors do not comply with the regulations there laid down for the partition of the world tonnage. These regulations of the Entente for the systematic division of the world tonnage are war measures. But at the same time they are essential for maintaining the present world traffic.

Only the regulation of the world tonnage, as it has been fixed by the Entente in London, guarantees the maintenance of this world traffic in spite of the submarine war. "Holland like all neutrals, wants to share in this traffic and Germany wishes to prevent her. In these circumstances the Entente is quite justified in these partial requisitioning measures. The situation of Holland is to be deplored. But the fate of Holland was sealed on the day that Germany, through her occupation of the coast of Flanders, made the blockading of Holland effective, and on the day that through the acquisition of the Belgian coastlands Holland's economic independence was made possible. Now that Germany, since Feb. 1, 1917, has formulated the destruction of world commerce as a war aim, the desperate situation here depicted comes as a natural corollary. Protest can and should be made against the German occupation of Belgium and against the German submarine war. But with regard to what has resulted in Holland as the consequences of both these crimes, protests no longer avail. It is too late.

LINEMEN CONTINUE STRIKE FOR MORE PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Without causing more than the loss of the services of a few linemen and without more than slightly discommoding the regular daily routine of the various electrical companies in Boston and vicinity, according to officials of these companies, the strike of some of the linemen and operators in these plants continued today, the strikers making arrangements to picket the plants. No serious trouble or inconvenience is anticipated by the companies, some of their officials state, but the secretary of the strike committee of the Electrical Workers Union No. 104 states the strike will continue and may spread unless the demands of the strikers for higher wages are met. Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, who acted as arbitrator in an attempt to settle the differences between the men and their employers, and by whose decision the men refuse to stand, said: "There has been an attempt made to call out the men. This attempt has not been a success, nor will it be, nor do I for a moment believe it is possible for the dissatisfied men to make this a success. They agreed to leave the situation to me; when they refused to accept my decision they go back on their agreement, and under these circumstances they are not likely to succeed."

MR. RYAN COMMENDS DAYTON

DAYTON, O.—"Dayton excels all other cities in the country in the production of the war plane proper," said John D. Ryan, head of the aircraft production work in the country on Thursday, after he had made a trip around the city and had seen the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company plant and one of the aviation fields in full swing.

LETTERS DIVULGE PLOTS OF I. W. W.

Testimony Presented at Chicago Trial Shows Campaign Against Lumber and Allied Interests in the Northwestern States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The gradual extension of an I. W. W. campaign of strikes and sabotage to include the lumber and allied industries of the Pacific Northwest States, particularly Idaho, Washington and Oregon, was brought out in Thursday's testimony before the federal jury in the case of the 110 I. W. W. defendants, charged with conspiracy to violence and obstruction of the government's war program.

The campaign began in November, 1916, letters from Charles R. Griffin showed. When the trouble over the national army draft began and the government began letting heavy contracts for war work, letters by various defendants and others indicted, but not apprehended, showed the organization of the I. W. W. was tightened, agitation redoubled, and the obstructive efforts constantly grew bolder.

Herbert Mahler, a Canadian citizen by birth, a defendant, told of the burning of a box factory valued at \$50,000, owned by a leader of "Vigilantes" of Everett, Wash., Sept. 20, 1916. "He isn't so cheery now, as all he owns is an ash pile worth 50 cents," wrote Mahler.

"The I. W. W. will have full job control in Idaho by Christmas," Griffin wrote in November, 1916. In January, 1914, Haywood wrote Griffin: "There is a big strike on now among the lumber workers, which every lumber jack in the country would quit work."

Mahler at first refused to register for the draft, but changed his mind. He explained his refusal: "Being a Canadian I am not eligible here. I advised the boys here to register and then claim exemption. They are mostly floaters, and never could be found, anyway. If they try conscripting them we will have more power in September than ever. A strike in the harvest fields when the wheat is ripe might make them pay attention."

On Aug. 15 a letter from Griffin showed the I. W. W. campaign was being extended to Canada. "I have been drafted, and have fled exemption as a married alien," he wrote W. D. Haywood. "The worst I can get is deportation, and I can give them a battle over in Canada. Serves me right for registering, but I did that to give the organization some publicity during the patriotic wave. The Canucks are expecting a battle against conscription, so it can't be so bad."

"The lumber workers here are standing out fine. The woods are practically tied up solidly. Only a few camps are working, and they have less than half a crew. If something could be started in the southern lumber district, it would help greatly. Think it would make the federal government use the big stick on the bosses. They are in a hole for lumber."

John M. Buffam, manager of a lumber company doing government work at Spirit Lake, Ida., testified that J. W. Bavett, a former employee, entered his plant and ordered a walkout June 24, 1917. Mr. Buffam asked why. Bavett said the strike was because of the bunkhouses was unsatisfactory. Buffam reminded Bavett the latter built the bunkhouses himself, and said it was singular he should be the one to find out they were unfit, after which Bavett gave a series of other reasons. The employer, upon asking whether the men would return, and do faithful work, if all conditions were met, was told Bavett could give no assurance. From such scattered incidents the movement spread to the plan for a general strike to stop all work in the whole Northwest.

Deputy Marshals Watt and Toby described the raid on Seattle I. W. W. headquarters where literature of much importance to the government's case was seized. One paper was an I. W. W. call for the off threatened general strike, to include lumber workers, farm hands and other industries, if all "wobblies" arrested for resisting the draft were not freed by Aug. 20, 1917. This general strike never was put through, but many letters read as testimony showed the I. W. W. were "striking on the job" by various means of sabotage. This they called "putting the cat to work."

HENRY FORD WOULD ACCEPT NOMINATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry Ford announced here last night that at the request of President Wilson he had decided to become a candidate for United States Senator from Michigan, if the nomination should be offered him. The Michigan Democrats yesterday endorsed Mr. Ford for the Senate.

Mr. Ford issued this statement: "At President Wilson's request I have decided to accept the nomination for Senator from Michigan if tendered to me. Realizing that there are exceptional opportunities for service to our people during the present and coming readjustment, I am ready and willing to do everything I possibly can to assist our President in this great work. Every man must expect to make great future sacrifices and be prepared to serve wherever the greatest need exists."

PAN-AMERICANISM AND ITS MEANING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In response to a welcome delivered by John A. Bassett Moore to the 21 visiting Mexican

editors at the Pan-American Society on Thursday, Manuel Carpio said he foresaw the time when men would take pride, not in saying they were Brazilians or Mexicans, but they were sons of America. Mr. Moore said that Pan-Americanism presupposes the existence of a good understanding, in the preservation of which the exercise of tact and sound judgment is always helpful, but above all it presupposes the existence of a spirit of real friendliness which seeks to preserve, to stimulate and to strengthen good will by mutual kindness and reciprocal adjustments.

FREE TRAINING FOR RADIO OPERATORS

Young Men Liable for Military Service Given Instruction at Boston Trade School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Young men who are liable for military service are being given opportunity to train for radio operators at the Boston Trade School, Parker Street, near Ruggles Street, Roxbury, where free classes are conducted on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7.30 until 9.30 o'clock.

Although the school has accommodations for 500 pupils, at the present time only 15 pupils are receiving this instruction while other paid schools report that their classes are full, and that there is a constantly increasing demand for this instruction fitting men for government work. That the facilities of the school are not more widely taken advantage of, however, may be due to the fact that at the opening of the course considerable stress was laid on the statement that the course was intended only for men with immediate expectation of going into army service, whereas at the present time it is open to men of draft age liable for any kind of military service, also young men who would be of military age when they will have completed the course. Unlike the paid schools, no women are admitted.

According to W. S. Crawford, principal of the school, the facilities for teaching radio work are of the most improved type, comparing most favorably with any radio institution in Massachusetts. There are competent instructors, and every effort is put forth to give the men attending the best possible equipment for this vocation.

In providing for 500 students who can be accommodated at present, 250 would be given the use of radio apparatus, while a like number would be instructed in the theory of wireless operating, both divisions later alternating so that all-around knowledge of the subject would result. Application for the course should be made by letter, or by personal visit to the school at any time that it is in session. The work is carried on with the complete sanction and approval of the United States Government, and its training is regarded as most efficient.

EVADERS OF POLL TAX FACING JAIL

Webster (Mass.) Collector Proposes to Arrest Every Delinquent and Set Him at Work

WEBSTER, Mass.—Delinquent poll tax payers here will either pay their poll tax next week or will be arrested and compelled to do farm and other work at the jail. Collector Henry Brandes will place the bills in the hands of policemen, and those who refuse to pay will be turned over to Sheriff Albert F. Richardson at the Worcester jail, where they will be given a chance to care for a big garden.

Much subterfuge has been resorted to by those attempting to evade payment in the past, but Collector Brandes will accept no excuses in collecting every dollar due this year. Many have changed their names and their boarding houses, but those unable to show a receipted bill will be taken before the assessors and identified, and no matter what the man may call himself he will be compelled to pay his tax or work it out at the county jail.

There are 500 delinquents in Webster, but most of them have come in and settled during the past week. There are enough who have not paid to care for a good sized garden at the jail. About 175 have left the city, and some of these may be hard to locate. It is intended that no one in the city shall escape.

Collector Brandes says that his warrants are not subject to bail or any other form of delay, and it is pay up or go to jail.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—At a meeting of the Boston Clean-Up Committee to be held this afternoon in the City Council Chamber at 4 o'clock, a detailed report of the recent clean-up campaign in Boston is to be read. This will be preparatory to sending this report to the judges who are to award the silver trophy cup to the community doing the best work. A report is also to be received from the committee appointed to recommend changes in the laws and ordinances on sanitation.

WHEATLESS DAYS FORESEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Wheatless days are in sight, according to Win Campbell of the National Bakers' Service Board, who says that sacrifices must be made if the fight to keep exports moving to the Allies is to be won. Forty-five million bushels of wheat a month are needed for the production of bread, and at the present time there are but 14,000,000 on hand. Bakers are urged to restrict their output.

MAINE PREPARES FOR ITS PRIMARIES

Little Contest for Heads of Tickets, but Dry Law Enforcement Issue Arouses Interest in Legislature and Sheriff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—Voters in the Republican and Democratic parties throughout the State will enter the biennial primaries on Monday to nominate officers for the state election in September. Interest is not up to the usual standard because of war conditions and there is little contest for nominations.

Carl E. Milliken, Republican, who has been Governor during the past term, seeks renomination and is opposed. A similar condition exists in the Democratic primaries, Bertrand G. McIntire of Waterville running for the gubernatorial chair. For representative to Congress, Louis B. Goodall of Sanford runs unopposed on the Republican list, while Lucius B. Swett of the same town is running under similar circumstances on the Democratic ticket.

Earl M. Fernald of Poland, present United States Senator for the short term, is up for nomination on the Republican list, while Elmer E. Newbert of Augusta is the Democratic choice. Sectional contests over members of the State Legislature, which convenes in Augusta in January, 1919, and for sheriffs and county attorneys, are expected. Two issues and the way the candidates stand for them will undoubtedly sway voters one way or the other. These are the matters of water power and the enforcement of liquor laws.

Especially will this condition be true in Cumberland County. In the Republican primaries Sheriff King F. Graham, who has been in office during the present administration, is opposed for renomination by Presbury L. Denison. Sheriff Graham is backed by figures which show how enforcement of the liquor laws makes for better conditions. It is the general belief that a change would mean a return to the conditions which existed two years ago.

Candidates for nomination to the State Legislature in 1919 are being limited to a certain quantity of coal—650,000 tons. The coal is at the mines, but transportation facilities are uncertain, he states. Delay in ordering may mean an empty bin at the time the householder needs his fuel the most.

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HOUSE REJECTS MAIL TUBE AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House yesterday rejected the Senate amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, authorizing government purchase of pneumatic tube systems used for transmission of mail from post offices to railway stations in Brooklyn, N. Y., New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis. The vote was 182 to 138. The bill now goes back to the Senate.

RESULTS OF TOLEDO WAR CHEST DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOLEDO, O.—War chest executives here admit that the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. the two organizations which would naturally be the chief beneficiaries of their fund, will not receive the benefit of a large over-subscription such as might have been the case if individual drives had been conducted in their behalf. They declare,

LABOR RECRUITING TO BE REGULATED

Industries in the United States Engaging More Than 100 Workers Will Be Directed in Employing Additional Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was announced at the opening session of the first National War Labor Conference in this city on Thursday that after July 15 no industry employing more than 100 workers will be permitted to recruit its common labor, but must obtain it through the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor. Later this ruling will be extended to skilled labor.

The common labor situation today is critical, because of the great shortage, and many war industries are not producing according to their capacity on this account. According to estimates of the department, from 25 to 40 per cent of the common labor immediately available is not productively employed. To make it productive, centralization of all labor recruiting and the elimination of private competition for workers has been decided upon by all government departments and boards connected with war production and the letting of contracts for war materials.

The recruiting of labor by the Federal Employment Service will be so conducted that withdrawals of men from non-essentials will be equitably distributed. Employers and employees are asked to assist by the formation of community boards to work with the federal employment officials. Secretary of Labor Wilson, who was one of the speakers at Thursday's session, stated that the reduction of the labor turnover due to competitive labor bidding among private employers with war contracts, is one of the conditions most hostile to efficiency in the whole labor situation, and that a turnover of from 200 to 300 per cent in peace times, has increased since the beginning of the war as much as 100 per cent in plants engaged on government contracts. It is expected that this turnover will be greatly reduced by the requirement that manufacturers obtain their labor through the government.

Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Policies Board, said that conscription of labor was not contemplated or needed, nor would it be successful. "All we have to do," he said, "is to fit the pieces of machinery now existing together and put them under a central head. The War, Navy and other departments and boards, instead of determining questions separately, will meet in common council. The United States Employment Service is the pivotal agency of the War Labor Administration machinery for the stabilization of industrial conditions."

Sessions will continue through Saturday, at the end of which time the delegates will be informally received at the White House.

PROTESTS MADE AT TIME ZONE HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—During the time-zone hearing here yesterday before John T. Money, representing the Interstate Commerce Commission, protests were filed by the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City against a proposal to put points in the State along the Santa Fé and east of there on central time. Such an arrangement would put Eastern Oklahoma time one hour ahead of that of the section of the State from El Reno west. Oklahoma City interests protested that business houses here would shut down one hour earlier than those in Western Oklahoma with which they do business, causing confusion and loss. It was also complained that confusion of railroad schedules would result.

The hearing will adjourn from here to El Paso, Tex. The hearings are being held at various points in the United States preliminary to fixing five time zones under the new daylight saving law.

TRIAL OF ACCUSED EDITORS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Judge Dickinson on Thursday granted a continuance in the case of the five editors and officers of Tageblatt, arrested on the charge of espionage, until the September term of court. The postponement was granted on account of the physical indisposition of counsel of the defendants, and was unopposed by the special assistant United States attorney, who was prepared to start the prosecution.

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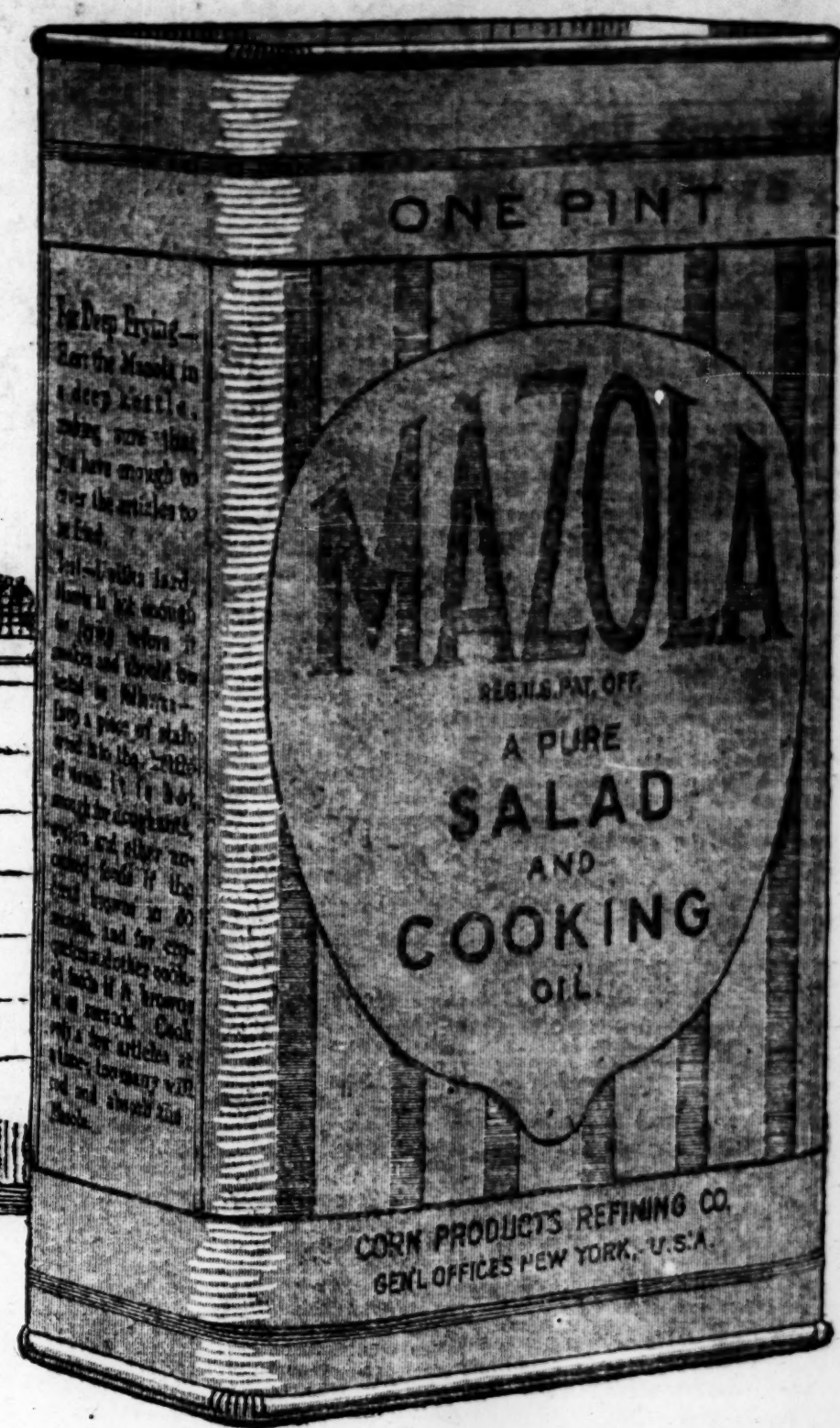
When properly adjusted they unfailingly give a perfect seal. They are so thick and elastic that every crevice between the jar and the cap is filled.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GUILFORD WINS BY WIDE MARGIN

Massachusetts State Amateur Golf Champion Qualifies for Belmont Spring Second Round Match by Defeating Herman

Waverley, Mass. First-round matches were contested in the annual open amateur golf tournament of the Belmont Spring Country Club this morning and the first player to qualify for the second round of this afternoon was J. P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club, Massachusetts state amateur champion. He had no difficulty in defeating Ernest Herman of the Oakley Country Club by 7 and 6.

Guilford played better golf than he showed in the qualifying round Thursday. He was out in 39, which was the same as he showed on the first nine holes yesterday. Coming home, however, he gave every appearance of bettering his previous card; but as he won the match at the thirteenth hole he did not continue. His putting today was much nearer his normal standard and what slips he made were in his driving and approach shots.

A. M. Hoxie of Wampatuck and D. B. Waters of Woodland had a battle royal and the former won by 1 up, this being one of the few matches that were really anything like close contests. The summary:

FIRST DIVISION—First Round
P. C. Hill, Hatherly, defeated W. H. Thayer, Crow Point, by default.
J. P. Guilford, Woodland, defeated Ernest Herman, Oakley, 7 and 6.
F. G. Manning, Wollaston, defeated F. G. Thayer, Wollaston, 4 and 3.
A. M. Hoxie, Wampatuck, defeated D. B. Waters, Woodland, 1 up.

In Thursday's qualifying round play the expected happened when Guilford led the field with an 81, which gave him the medal. He gave a fine exhibit of driving and was two strokes better than five players who finished in a tie for second place. Two players tied for the low net—E. G. Manning of Wollaston and W. D. Eaton of Woodland—each getting a 73. Five golfers tied at 83 as runners-up to Guilford. They were V. S. Lawrence, F. G. Thayer, I. W. Small, W. P. Smith and J. A. Blanchard.

A feature of the day's play was the showing of Edward Lowrey, who carried clubs for Francis Oulmet, in the play-off of the United States open championship at the Country Club in 1913. This is his first open tournament and he displayed some good golf, taking 41 to the turn and continuing in fine style to the sixteenth hole. At the seventeenth hole he hooked a tee-shot and scored a 6, likewise at the next hole, registering an 84 for the course.

While a large number of golfers complained of faulty putting the chances are that a majority of the players competing found the third hole anything but pleasant. Few of the players scored a 4 at this hole, which measures 339 yards, on account of having to drive the road. Enough of those who returned cards dropped out of match play to leave just enough for three sixteens. The summary:

Gr. Hcp. Net	
E. G. Manning, Wollaston.....	89 16 72
W. D. Eaton, Winchester.....	91 18 73
P. D. Polner, Commonwealth.....	90 16 74
H. Merrill, Winchester.....	94 18 76
V. S. Lawrence, Wollaston.....	83 6 77
F. G. Thayer, Wollaston.....	83 6 77
H. J. Robertson, Brae Burn.....	85 8 77
P. C. Hill, Hatherly.....	83 6 78
I. W. Small, Belmont.....	83 6 78
W. E. Smith, Brae Burn.....	83 6 78
A. M. Hoxie, Wampatuck.....	83 6 78
J. A. Blanchard, Detroit.....	83 6 78
D. B. Waters, Woodland.....	83 6 78
H. G. Welborn, Woodland.....	84 7 79
F. P. Elliott, Albemarle.....	87 8 79
W. H. Thayer, Crow Point.....	90 11 79
E. Herman, Oakley.....	93 10 79
M. P. Johnson, Brae Burn.....	95 10 79
J. P. Guilford, Woodland.....	81 0 81
F. C. Adams, Belmont.....	93 12 81
R. B. Nickerson, Belmont.....	99 18 81
E. S. Parker, Belmont.....	99 18 81
A. C. Williams, Commonwealth.....	99 18 81
J. F. Ingraham, Mt. Homestead.....	100 18 82
J. S. Smith, Lexington.....	93 10 82
H. S. Norton, Vesper.....	95 12 82
W. Blanchard, Albemarle.....	101 18 83
J. A. Travers, Albemarle.....	101 18 83
E. Lowrey (unattached).....	84 0 84
W. Hoxie, Albemarle.....	80 6 84
H. T. Bond, Winchester.....	92 8 84
W. G. Clark, Wollaston.....	94 10 84
A. C. Wheeler, Winchester.....	98 14 84
J. F. Morrill, Wollaston.....	97 12 85
J. B. Brennan, Wollaston.....	97 12 85
W. T. Pearson, Belmont.....	103 18 85
W. A. Whitcomb, Worcester.....	92 6 86
C. S. Picher, Campello.....	93 7 86
R. W. Rivers, Oakley.....	95 12 86
George Wright, Wollaston.....	99 12 86
J. Y. Shoaff, Woodland.....	100 14 86
M. W. Parker, Ben Lomond.....	104 18 86
H. Tinker, Belmont.....	104 18 86
A. E. Bliss, Scagboro.....	104 18 86
C. T. Warner, Framingham.....	104 18 88
P. P. White, Brae Burn.....	106 18 88
W. Hoxie, Albemarle.....	90 6 89
L. B. Paton, Homestead.....	92 3 89
R. A. Robertson, Monosnoche.....	101 9 89
G. J. Martin, Woodland.....	107 15 92
M. A. Moody, Commonwealth.....	110 18 92
H. B. Marvin, Commonwealth.....	113 18 95
D. P. Picher, Commonwealth.....	119 18 101
F. M. Bohr, Albemarle.....	102 0 102
H. M. Hazelton, Framingham.....	121 18 103

EVENING GAMES IN EASTERN
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — So-called twilight baseball will have its tryout in the Eastern League in this city next Wednesday. It was announced here today, when the first of the Springfield-Providence series will be staged at 6:30 o'clock. President W. E. Carey of the Springfield Club has obtained the sanction of the league president, Daniel O'Neill. Upon its success here is likely to depend the extension of the plan to other cities in the league. President Carey plans later to split his double-headers, playing one game early in the afternoon and the other at 6:30.

PLAY CONTINUES IN TITLE EVENT

Semi-Final Rounds in Women's Metropolitan Tennis Tourney Are Scheduled for Today

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One match in the fourth round and the semi-final round of singles and semi-final round matches in the doubles are scheduled for today on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, in the women's metropolitan lawn tennis championship tournament of 1918.

Somewhat of a surprise was sprung in the playing Thursday, when Miss Helen Pollak defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein of the Longwood Cricket Club in the fourth round, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3. In the upper half of the draw, both of the semi-final round brackets were filled. Mrs. R. L. Wood went through in one, and in the other Miss Mollie Bjurstedt was the fortunate contestant.

Mrs. Wood gained her advanced position by defeating Mrs. R. A. Pope at 6-2, 6-3, after the latter had disposed of Miss Caroma Winn in the round previous by a score of 6-0, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Bjurstedt's opponent was Miss Helen Hooker, who supplied the star match of the first round when she defeated Mrs. L. E. Mahan. Miss Hooker defeated another one of the old rivals, Miss Gott, in a three-set contest at 6-4, 11-9, 7-5, Thursday, and went through the next round by the default of Mrs. S. F. Weaver. This left her to face Miss Bjurstedt in the round before the semi-finals. Before the champion Miss Hooker was unable to make much headway. She was defeated at 6-0, 6-1; but the fact that she was able to take even one game speaks well for the quality of tennis which she displayed.

The doubles brought out some close competition and one surprise. This was the defeat of the metropolitan champions, Mrs. R. L. Wood and Mrs. S. F. Weaver by Miss Mollie Bjurstedt and Mrs. John Rogge. Bjurstedt was playing better than has usually been her fortune recently, and gave such able support to Miss Bjurstedt that Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Weaver could not make their customary net play count as largely as usual.

The advance was made into the semi-final round of the doubles. Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Rogge and Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner came through in the upper half of the draw and in the lower half the fortunate teams were Mrs. De Forest Candee and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Miss Edith White and Miss M. Curry.

SINGLES—Second Round
Miss Helen Hooker defeated Miss Gott, 6-4, 11-9, 7-5; Mrs. T. Sohst defeated Miss Julia Brown, 6-2, 6-0.

Third Round
Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4.
Miss Mollie Bjurstedt defeated Miss Clare Cassel, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Helen Hooker defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver by default.
Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. T. Sohst, 6-3, 6-0.
Miss Elizabeth Holden defeated Miss P. Davies, 7-5, 2-6, 7-5.

Fourth Round
Mrs. R. L. Wood defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope, 6-2, 6-3.
Miss Mollie Bjurstedt defeated Miss Helen Hooker, 6-1, 6-5.
Miss Helen Pollak defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

DOUBLES—First Round
Miss Cullum and Mrs. Garson defeated Miss Gott and Mrs. H. Thompson, 7-5, 6-1.

Second Round
Miss G. D. Torre and Miss Caroma Winn defeated Miss J. Brown and Mrs. Jenkins, 6-3, 6-3.
Miss Mollie Bjurstedt and Mrs. John Rogge defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Mrs. R. L. Wood, 6-1, 7-5.
Miss Helen Pollak and Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Mrs. D. C. Mills by default.
Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Cullum and Mrs. Garson, 6-1, 6-2.
Mrs. Albert Humphries and Miss Elizabeth Holden defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn and Mrs. I. F. Hartman, 6-2, 6-1.
Mrs. De Forest Candee and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Miss P. Davies and Miss Adelaide Hopper, 6-2, 6-0.
Miss Ethel White and Miss M. Curry defeated Miss Barbara Hooker and Miss Helen Pollak, 4-6, 6-0.
Miss S. Waring and Miss Adele Cragin defeated Mrs. Rossmann and Mrs. Dubie, 6-0, 9-7.

Third Round
Miss Mollie Bjurstedt and Mrs. John Rogge defeated Miss G. D. Torre and Miss Caroma Winn, 6-2, 6-8, 6-3.
Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein and Miss Helen Pollak, 6-4, 6-1.
Mrs. De Forest Candee and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Mrs. Alfred Humphries and Miss Elizabeth Holden, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.
Miss Edith White and Miss M. Curry defeated Mrs. S. Waring and Miss Adele Cragin, 6-1, 6-0.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING	
Won	Lost
Bridgeport.....	19 1 950
New Haven.....	11 7 611
New London.....	11 7 611
Providence.....	8 9 533
Springfield.....	10 10 500
Providence.....	10 10 500
Worcester.....	3 14 168
Waterbury.....	3 17 150

RESULTS THURSDAY
New Haven 6, Bridgeport 1.
Springfield 2, Worcester 2.
Providence 4, Waterbury 2.
New London-Hartford, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Hartford at Worcester.
Springfield at Providence.
Waterbury at New Haven.
New London at Bridgeport.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
St. Paul 3, Louisville 1.
Toledo 2, Kansas City 1.
Minneapolis 12, Columbus 6.

BRVES FIELD
"The Home of Big Teams"
BRAVES VS. ST. LOUIS
SATURDAY AT 3
Tickets at Red's, 394 Washington St.

PICKUPS

Thirty-nine players took part in yesterday's St. Louis-Philadelphia game, the first-named club using 15 of them, five of them being pitchers.

Bridgeport has at last lost a game in the Eastern League. New Haven gets the honor of securing the victory when it took the first of a double-header yesterday.

Yesterday's 19-inning game in the National League was the second this season. The other was between Cleveland and New York in the American League, May 24.

The Boston Braves are fast creeping up on the other first-division teams, and unless they lose some of their best players through the draft, they will make things interesting for all comers.

Losing three out of four games to the Boston Red Sox does not make the Chicago White Sox look like successful defenders of the American League pennant which they won in 1917, especially when the only game they won was pitched by Faber, who is in the United States service.

Four home runs were made in the two major leagues yesterday and three of them were in the National. Heilmann of Detroit being the only American League to make one, Heathercote of St. Louis, Luderus of Philadelphia and Konetchy of Boston, were the others.

Heathercote, the Pennsylvania State College recruit with the St. Louis Cardinals, made a very successful start in the National League yesterday when he made a single, double, triple and home run in nine trips to the plate. He starts in like a Ty Cobb or George Sisler.

It is not much of a surprise to learn that Manager Jones of the St. Louis Browns has resigned that position. It is the second time he has voluntarily given up the management of a major league club, the first time being when he quit the Chicago White Sox after having piloted them to a world-championship pennant in 1906.

M. I. T. TENNIS TEAM IS ELIMINATED

W. L. Wei and Brookmann Out of New England Tournament — Westbrook Likely Opponent

HARTFORD, Conn.—The elimination of W. L. Wei and Harold Brookmann, the M. I. T. tennis pair, in both singles and doubles, was the feature of Thursday's play in the New England tennis tournament on the courts of the Hartford Golf Club. Wei was defeated by A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield in the third round of the championship singles, being decidedly off his game. Brookmann also fell before a Springfield entrant in G. W. Pike.

The best match was the semi-final in the championship doubles between Wei and Brookmann, New England intercollegiate champions, and F. M. Bundy and Lee Wiley, the Yale entrants. The Blue pair being victorious in a hard-fought three-set match, after losing the initial set to Wei and his partner.

The form displayed by Walter Westbrook in his defeat of A. W. Merriam has resulted in his being picked as the likely opponent of Wiley in the finals for the singles championship.

SINGLES—Second Round
A. W. Merriam defeated H. R. Cook, 6-4, 6-0.
A. H. Chapin Jr. defeated R. L. James, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3.

Third Round
Walter Westbrook defeated A. W. Merriam, 6-1, 6-4.
A. H. Chapin Jr. defeated W. L. Wei, 6-2, 6-3.
G. W. Pike defeated Harold Brookmann, 6-3, 9-7.

DOUBLES—First Round
H. R. Cook and T. E. Canfield defeated Walter Roberts and J. W. Thurston, 8-6, 6-3.

Second Round
W. L. Wei and Harold Brookmann defeated H. R. Cook and T. E. Canfield, 6-3, 6-0.
R. L. James and Walter Westbrook defeated E. S. Case and R. E. Snow, 6-8, 6-2, 6-1.

Third Round
W. B. Allen and C. W. Jaynes defeated Valentine Ely and William Hopper, 4-6, 8-6, 4-2.

Semi-Finals
Lee Wiley and F. M. Bundy defeated W. L. Wei and Harold Brookmann, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

CONSOLATION SINGLES—First Round
M. S. Porter defeated H. S. Redfield, 6-0, 6-2.

Second Round
Samuel Snider defeated L. B. Holley, by default.

Third Round
Richard Steele defeated Seymour Peck, by default.

Fourth Round
Edward Guinan defeated J. W. Thurston, 6-2, 9-7.

Fifth Round
E. S. Case defeated E. V. Killen, 6-3, 6-2.

Sixth Round
Valentine Ely defeated R. C. Rogers, 7-5, 6-3.

Seventh Round
Samuel Snider defeated Richard Steele, 6-4, 7-5.

Eighth Round
Richard Steele defeated Seymour Peck, by default.

Ninth Round
Edward Guinan defeated J. W. Thurston, 6-2, 9-7.

Tenth Round
E. S. Case defeated E. V. Killen, 6-3, 6-2.

Eleventh Round
Valentine Ely defeated R. C. Rogers, 7-5, 6-3.

NEW SERIES BEGINS IN THE AMERICAN

Eastern Clubs Visit Last Western Cities in Their First Invasion of That Territory for the Season of 1918

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING	
Won	Lost
Boston.....	32 20 615 674
New York.....	28 21 571 558
Chicago.....	27 21 553 674
Cleveland.....	27 25 519 519
St. Louis.....	23 24 489 409
Washington.....	25 27 481 378
Philadelphia.....	19 28 404 341
Detroit.....	16 28 354 442

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 6, Chicago 0.
New York 3, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 10, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 2, Washington 0.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.

BOSTON, Mass. — The fourth and last series of the first invasion of the western circuit by the eastern clubs in the American League baseball championship race of 1918 is scheduled to start this afternoon with the Boston Red Sox playing at St. Louis, New York at Detroit, Philadelphia at Cleveland and Washington at Chicago. These games will extend through Monday afternoon and Tuesday will find the eastern teams returning home.

The western and eastern clubs divided the honors in the games played Thursday afternoon. Detroit and St. Louis winning for the home clubs and Boston and New York for the visitors. The Boston Red Sox easily defeated the Chicago White Sox, 6 to 0, and New York won a close game from Cleveland, 3 to 2. Detroit had an easy time winning from Philadelphia, 10 to 2, while St. Louis shut out Washington, 2 to 0.

RED SOX SHUT OUT CHICAGO CLUB, 6 TO 0

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Boston, American League baseball team bunched hits Thursday and gave Chicago its third shut-out in four days, 6 to 0. Leonard was in fine form and was given perfect support. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Boston.....2 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0—6 11 0
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 2

Batteries—Leonard and Schang; Cicotte, Benz, and Schalk. Losing pitcher—Cicotte.

GIANTS PURCHASE TWO PLAYERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. B. Foster, secretary of the New York National League Baseball Club, announced Thursday evening that the club had purchased two new players from the San Antonio Club of the Texas League. They are Sicking, an infielder, and Ross, a left-hand pitcher.

Both were bought outright from the southern club and ordered to report immediately to the Giants. Sicking is said by officials of the club to be a find.

ATHLETICS MAY KEEP PERRY

BOSTON, Mass.—Manager G. T. Stallons of the Boston National League Baseball Club, announced Thursday evening that he had not received any notice from the National Commission regarding the awarding of Pitcher Scott Perry of the Philadelphia Athletics to the Braves. He stated that the Athletics might be allowed to keep Perry, if they gave the Boston team some other player.

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JONES LEAVES ST. LOUIS CLUB

Manager of American League Baseball Team Resigns—Third Baseman Appointed

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—F. H. Jones, manager of the St. Louis American League Baseball Club, resigned Thursday, to take effect immediately, and J. P. Austin, third baseman, has been appointed to succeed him temporarily. No reason save that he was "unequal to the strain of managing a big league baseball club" has been learned for the resignation.

Both Jones and P. H. Ball, owner of the Browns, were emphatic Thursday evening, in asserting that no friction resulting from the business management of the club was responsible for Jones' retirement. Jones' announcement said:

"There is nothing connected with the business management of the club which influenced me to quit. I have tendered my resignation and will leave for Portland, Ore., as soon as I close up my business affairs. My relations with Mr. Ball, president of the club, have been most pleasant, but I feel that I am unequal to the strain attendant on the management of a major league club when I do not have to depend on baseball for a living."

Jones has extensive lumber interests in Oregon, which have been greatly increased in importance by the growth of the shipbuilding industry.

A. A. MAY PLAY IN ARMY CANTONMENTS

TOLEDO, O.—If a plan proposed to T. J. Hickey, president of the American Association, in a letter from R. P. Bresnahan, president of the Toledo club, is carried out, organized baseball will stage championship games in army cantonments.

Bresnahan has submitted to Hickey a scheme whereby half of the games scheduled in Columbus, Louisville, Indianapolis and other cities represented in the American Association, admission to which would be by "smileage" books.

It is proposed that the government erect suitable grounds with grandstand and bleachers and that championship games be played by the American Association, International and the major leagues before soldier crowds.

Bresnahan's idea is the result of the light attendance in American Association cities, plus the fact that the government is vitally interested in the national game.

HARTMAN TO MEET CHAMBERS IN FINALS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—I. F. Hartman and Charles Chambers reached the final round of the Brooklyn tennis championship on the courts of the Terrace Club Thursday. The former defeated Frank Anderson at 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, and Chambers triumphed over Henry Bassford at 9-7, 4-6, 7-5.

Semi-Final Round
I. F. Hartman defeated Frank Anderson, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1.
Charles Chambers defeated Henry Bassford, 9-7, 4-6, 7-5.

DOUBLES—First Round
Allan Behr and S. Kashio defeated J. Anderson and H. F. Rolus, 6-4, 6-3.

Second Round
Frank Anderson and Gerald Donaldson Jr., defeated William Hartye and E. A. Davis, by default.

DOUBLES—First Round
Allan Behr and S. Kashio defeated J. Anderson and H. F. Rolus, 6-4, 6-3.

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NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In February, 1918, an agreement was concluded between certain employers' and operatives' associations connected with the building trade in Scotland for the adjustment of wages during the war. The agreement provides for the suspension of the previously existing agreements and practices under which applications for general advances in wages have been dealt with, and for the substitution thereof of a special procedure whereby the Committee on Production may be called upon to consider, at intervals of four months—namely, in February, June and October—what general alteration, in wages, if any, is warranted by the abnormal conditions then existing and due to the war. The first hearing under the agreement took place before the committee in April at Glasgow, when an application for an advance of 6d. an hour was considered. By their award the committee have decided that workmen who, since the outbreak of war, have received general advances amounting to 3½d. an hour or upwards, but less than 6d. an hour, shall receive such further increases as shall make the advances up to 6d. an hour above pre-war rates. In cases in which the general advance has amounted to less than 3½d. an hour, the workmen concerned are to receive a further increase of 1½d. an hour. The award takes effect as on the first full pay in April, 1918.

The Committee on Production have issued their award on the claim for an advance of wages to dock laborers, so far as regards the ports included in the reference to the committee other than London. The claim was put forward by the National Transport Workers Federation on a national basis and included a claim for the payment to the men concerned of a bonus equivalent to the bonus of 12½ per cent granted to munition workers. The award of the committee in settlement of the claim submitted to them is:

Where the war advances already given to the men concerned are 5d. per hour, and upwards, there shall be paid such further increases as shall bring the total war advance up to 7d. per hour. Where the war advances already given amount to less than 5d. per hour there shall be paid a further war advance of 2d. per hour. Daily workers and weekly workers shall receive advances proportionate to those granted under this award to men paid at hourly rates. Extra payments, if any, made for overtime or for night work, or for Sunday work shall continue to be calculated according to the existing practice at each port, but on the basis of the increased hourly or daily rates fixed by this award instead of the existing hourly or daily rates. The advances awarded cover and are to be deemed to be in full satisfaction of any claims with respect to the bonus of 12½ per cent. The new rates are payable as from the commencement of the day shift on Monday, May 6.

The committee have approved proposals of the parties that the committee shall every four months, after hearing the parties, consider what general alteration in wages, if any, is warranted by the abnormal conditions then existing and due to the war.

The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, is in communication with the Dewsbury Chamber of Trade upon the question of the formation of an industrial council for the retail trades in the Dewsbury district. The Chamber of Trade has passed the following resolution: "That a subcommittee be appointed to consider and report on the formation of industrial councils for the whole or respective retail trades of Dewsbury," and has inquired what the union is doing with regard to this matter in other parts of the country.

The name of Mr. Thomas Johnson, Belfast, a past president of the Irish Trade's Union Congress, and a member of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, is being put forward in connection with the Parliamentary vacancy in East Cavan, as Labor representative.

The secretary of the Shipley branch of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, has reported proposals for half-day closing on Saturday for the grocery and confectionery trades in the Shipley district. It was agreed that as far as the grocery trade is concerned in Shipley, the Saturday closing should commence from May 4, and it is hoped that the confectionery trade will soon come into line with the grocery trade. This is a very unusual proposal, for provincial towns, as far as these particular trades are concerned, but there is no reason why Saturday half-day closing should not become more general in the provinces as it is becoming in London. While the break in the middle of the week, which Wednesday or Thursday closing gives, is very desirable, Saturday closing

ing is even more so, as the longer week-end enables assistants to get away for longer rest and change. The Shipley employers state that they wish to make the trade more attractive to apprentices and assistants, and undoubtedly one of the best ways to do this is to make the hours more attractive.

At a conference of the National Federation of General Workers, held in London under the presidency of Mr. J. N. Bell, a proposal to establish a statistical department for the purpose of collecting and distributing information relating to industries covered by the federation was approved in essence, but it was considered advisable to refer the scheme back to the unions for further consideration. The opinion of the conference was also expressed in favor of the basic idea of the Whitley Report, with the proviso that it should not be applied in any way to damage trade union organization.

Representatives of the cotton trade unions recently held an important meeting in Manchester when it was decided, after a long discussion, to ask for an advance of 30 per cent on the present wages. No increase has been given to the cotton operatives since last autumn when an advance was granted them on the understanding that no further revision of wages would take place for six months. Over 350,000 cotton operatives are concerned in the demand just made. It is expected that the whole question will eventually be discussed at a round-table conference with the chairman of the Cotton Control Board, Sir A. H. Dixon, in the chair.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, organizing secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, was recently entertained at luncheon by the Standing Joint Committee of Women's Industrial Organizations to celebrate her election as the first woman member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. Miss Bondfield, with Mr. Fred Hall, M. P., Yorkshire Miners, was chosen to represent the Trades Congress at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at St. Paul, Minn.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers have officially notified the Trades Union Congress of their intention to rejoin the congress and to be represented at the meeting to be held in Derby in September.

Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, has been nominated Parliamentary Labor candidate for Stourbridge by the local Labor Party. Miss MacArthur is the first woman in Great Britain to be adopted by any political party.

DENOMINATIONAL GRANTS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau
AUCKLAND, N. Z. — Recognizing the danger to New Zealand's undenominational school system involved in the payment of government grants for scholarships in connection with denominational schools in the Dominion, the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Educational Institute has adopted the following resolution, which will be forwarded to the Minister for Education, Mr. J. A. Hanan:

"That in view of the fact that the government grants in the shape of scholarship allowances are now being paid to denominational schools under the control of two or three religious denominations, this branch of the New Zealand Educational Institute desires to point out to the government the grave danger to the national system of education these grants involve; this danger has recently been rapidly on the increase, and as a logical consequence, the granting of free places in denominational schools seems dangerously imminent; this would tend to the breakdown not only of the national secondary system, but also the primary; the institute therefore urges the government to take immediate action in the direction of making it illegal for any government grants to be paid directly or indirectly to denominational schools."

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NEW INDUSTRIAL PLAN FOR BELGIUM

Purchasing Body to Be Formed to Insure Supply of Tools and Stock for Transition Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A number of Belgian manufacturers and traders whose businesses are in Paris, London and The Hague propose to form a purchasing body, intending to insure a supply of tools and stock for Belgian industries and trades during the transition period with the assistance of the government. This body, which will be formed immediately in the shape of a Belgian co-operative society, will be called the Comptoir National, for the resumption of economic activity in Belgium. Informations Belges writes that the need for the creation of such a body is undeniable and is shown by two circumstances. The first is peculiar to Belgium and, so far as France goes, to the invaded provinces. It consists in the fact that the industrial and commercial establishments of the regions now occupied by the enemy have been subjected to requisitions of goods and removals of materials which, in many cases, have completely ruined the works. A thorough program of reconstruction is imperative, and this the manufacturers concerned are unable to carry out by their own means, since they are cut off from all intercourse with the outside world.

The second circumstance, due to the general conditions of the present war, consists in centralizing, in the hands of the governments themselves or of official institutions created by them, the distribution of raw materials, products of all sorts, and means of transport. A purchasing body, intended to meet the actual wants of Belgium, ought then, on the one hand, to be conceived as a sort of collective representative of Belgian industry and commerce, and, on the other hand, as a creation of a national character essential for allied countries and for neutrals.

The problem to be realized in the constitution of this body consists in combining all the advantages of private initiative and of an appeal to experts with the necessity of a superior and careful supervision by the State. Such control must not be merely financial. It ought also to guarantee to all the industries and trades, whether represented in foreign countries or not, a fair share in the credit resources of Belgium and a treatment corresponding to the importance and character of general utility of every branch of commercial activity.

The plan of the Comptoir National combined with the creation of the Department of Economics, appears to meet the requirements of this varied program. Its promoters comprise well-known men of business, domiciled during the war in France, England or Holland. Their proposal has been evidently welcomed in the country occupied by the enemy. There are some 1300 supporters of the scheme, who have subscribed about 5300 shares of 100 francs. The maximum capital, 530,000 francs, has been subscribed. The rules of the projected cooperative society are based on the wish to open it freely to all Belgian manufacturers and business men, and thus to exclude any party feeling. No one will be able to own more than 10 shares, or to vote as proxy, at meetings, for more than 40 shares. The annual dividend will not exceed 5 per cent. The surplus profits not distributed will, if the society is wound up, be divided among the clients of the society in proportion to the business done by them.

The prospectus begins with the assurance that the Comptoir National does not intend to replace the ordinary channels of commerce. It only wishes to help the momentary dislocation of business. It demands no privileges, and will possess no monopolies. The State reserves to itself the right to lend the same support to every other society or person who has the same object in view and will offer the same guarantees. It will rest with the Comptoir National itself, by the organizations it will form, the associations it will unite, and the services it will render, whether it remains the only great agent for the State. The society will call in experts to advise on and to carry out its schemes. The lists of purchases will be drawn up by professional commissioners, who have already begun their task and have collected a mass of information.

The market speculations will be managed by business men, each working at his special department. The realization of the orders will be superintended finally by the representatives of the buyers themselves. Above this professional activity the ultimate direction and superior control of the State will be decisive. The Minister of Economics will play a prominent part in the working of the purchasing body. He will examine the programs worked out by the comptoir and will amend and complete them. He will sanction the final purchases, and fix the conditions on which loans are granted and credits granted. He will ratify the regulations and nominations and will see that the comptoir is guided in all circumstances by those considerations for the national interest which justify the patronage and the financial support of the State.

Government officials will follow step by step, but with as little interference as possible, the proceedings of the society. Its operations will consist, partly, in purchases made on account of the State, which will ultimately transfer them to manufacturers and traders; partly in purchases made directly for manufacturers and traders. The second method will be employed by houses which have authorized representatives in foreign countries. Those who have an established credit there will be able to dispense with financial aid from the State. The first method will be that which must be employed to meet the real needs of the bulk of manufacturers and traders, who are unable, from want of materials, to complete settled orders or to incur definite engagements at present. The State will take into consideration the indemnities to which those affected by German devastations are entitled.

WOMAN UNITARIAN MINISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Unitarian church at Norwich has recently taken an interesting step in appointing as its pastor the Rev. Margaret Crook, B. A. Miss Crook completed her three years' theological course at Manchester College, Oxford, last June, when she was formally welcomed into the ministry, and during the last nine or 10 months she has preached in many parts of the country. Miss Crook is a London student, and in 1913 graduated with first-class honors in philosophy. Since the outbreak of war she has had two different occasions, worked in connection with the Society of Friends, among the refugees in France, and recently, during a visit to the United States, she carried out a considerable amount of propaganda work.

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Fashion has put the seal of approval on Summer Furs and the rare and beautiful Silver or Blue Foxes lead.

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W. S. Raeder, Pres. L. M. Tresselt, Sec'y.

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STRONG RESPONSE OF NEW ZEALAND

Drafts for Reinforcements Are Assembled Ahead of Time—Full Man-Power on Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Every ounce of effort and any sacrifice was New Zealand's pledge given in response to the Imperial Government's call on the Dominion.

Out of the New Zealand reserves in Britain a tank battalion of 700 officers and men will be formed. All fully trained soldiers in New Zealand, which has conscription, will be sent away before the normal dates, and the drafts for reinforcements will be brought into camp four to five weeks before the date arranged. If the military authorities consider it advisable all the Dominion's reserves in England will be sent to the firing line instead of being kept as reinforcements. The monthly drafts sent from the Dominion will be increased to whatever number Britain considers necessary. Man-power will have precedence over production, non-essential occupations may be combed out and the military age raised, if emergency demands.

"Our forefathers handed down to us liberty, freedom, and the right to govern ourselves by democratic methods, and they expected us to hand those privileges on to those who come after us—and we are going to do it," declared the Prime Minister in a stirring speech following the Lloyd George call to the Dominions. "Our duty is to do all we are capable of doing, and that is what the government of this country is going to ask the people to back it up in doing."

Summarizing what the Little Dominion had done, Mr. Massey said that 100,000 New Zealanders had been taken into camp and of these 90,000 had left for service overseas. "There is no boast in saying that New Zealand has done its full share, but that is no reason why we should stop there," said the Prime Minister. "We are sometimes told that it is the proper thing to 'wait for America'; that America will come in with its millions and win the war. That is not the right way to look at it. The responsibility is with us. There is no question about it that responsibility at the present time is with the British and with the French. I hope and believe America will come in with its millions later on, and nobody will welcome them more heartily than I."

"We know perfectly well that there are difficulties. We know that the

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fighting men in the Dominions are scarcer than they were two or three years ago. We know that our difficulties are greater just on that account; but because the difficulties are greater I believe that our duties are more urgent and more imperative than ever they were before, and I believe it is more important that we should send more troops in the next three months than would otherwise have gone. . . . And the more we are able to place in the field during the next few months the better for the Empire as a whole, and for humanity."

DEMOCRACY'S OPPORTUNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SWINDON, England.—In an address on "Democracy and its Outlook," given at a meeting of the Swindon branch of the Workers' Educational Association, Viscount Haldane asked whether they were as well organized for peace problems after the war as they were now organized for war. Democracy had now got its great chance, but he did not think that it was quite prepared to use it. He believed that it needed to take for its guidance the program of the executive of the Labor Party presented at the Nottingham Conference, which laid down that no Labor Party could hope to maintain its position unless its proposals were the outcome of the best political science of its time. Alluding to the remarks of a previous speaker, Lord Haldane said that he was not the most popular person in the country at the present moment. He had been accused of many things in connection with the army, and there were actually people who thought he had given his country away to Germany. The facts disproved the former and the Lichnowsky revelations the latter. He had done his utmost to preserve the peace of the world, and was proud of it now. Turning to considerations for the betterment of the future, he said that conditions of employment must be such that people could get a decent living wage. Slum property must go and the people become an instructed people. All should have equal chances, and the object of democracy was to secure for every boy and girl equal opportunity of education by which they might rise to the highest positions in the social and industrial world and in the State.

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VIOLATORS OF WAR RISK ACT WARNED

United States Treasury Department Will Punish All Who Perpetrate Frauds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Treasury Department announces that all persons attempting fraud under the War Risk Insurance Act will be prosecuted to the limit of the law. Although the number of such cases is small, every effort to use for illegal ends the government's far-sighted and equitable protection, will be promptly and thoroughly investigated, and the persons found guilty punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

A corps of trained investigators, covering the entire country, will handle the War Risk Insurance Bureau's field work, which consists largely of cases where exemption from the compulsory allotment is claimed, and other cases requiring personal attention. In certain cases this field force will cooperate with the secret service, the Department of Justice, and the War and Navy departments. Its aim, however, will be not to challenge the people who are rightfully receiving government checks, but to protect their rights and to safeguard the spirit and purpose of the government's aid. Persons making false statements in their applications for family allowances, or cashing checks which do not belong to them, or conspiring in any other way to defraud the government, may be punished under this act, by a fine of from \$2000 to \$5000, or by imprisonment for from one to two years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

MARKET STRONGER ON GOOD WAR NEWS

Substantial Gains Are Recorded, the Specialties Showing Most Pronounced Strength—United Fruit Is a Boston Feature

Trading in Reading and United States Steel largely dominated the New York stock market during the early sales today. Higher prices for these issues imparted strength to an otherwise dull market. American Can and Westinghouse also recorded good early gains. Trading, however, was narrow.

Shoe Machinery, Swift and American Telephone advanced moderately on the Boston Exchange.

Royal Dutch, American Hide & Leather, and a few other specialties had good advances before the end of the first half hour.

Favorable news from the European battlefields had the effect of further strengthening the market. By midday net gains were general. One of the strongest features was Royal Dutch, which opened up 1 1/2% at 94 1/2 and advanced 5 points further. The international Agricultural issues also were notably strong and active. The common moved more than a point to 17 1/2, and the preferred, after opening up 1 1/2 at 60, rose 1 1/2 further. Baldwin opened up 3/4 at 89 1/2 and crossed 91.

United Fruit was the strongest feature of the Boston market. It opened unchanged at 125 and advanced 2 points. American Telephone sold off a point after opening up 1/2 at 99.

The zinc stocks and New York Air Brake were strong features in the early afternoon. The steel issues advanced further. Sloss-Sheffield, United States Steel and Republic Steel recording good gains.

BRITAIN BUYS ALL AUSTRALIAN WOOL

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"It is announced that the Imperial Government has purchased the whole of the Australian wool clip for the period of the war and for one year afterward," says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Melbourne.

The first two clips involve the sum of £10,000,000. It is the largest wool transaction in the history of the world and insures the commercial and financial stability of Australia.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The highest prices ever paid for steers on the open market was reached Thursday morning at Chicago when two lots of the animals averaging 1427 pounds each were sold for \$18 a hundred.

The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star Line) earned \$7,670,000 after taxes for 1917, which is \$4,243,790 less than in 1916. Dividends equivalent to 20 per cent on the capital were paid during the year.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company earned in 1917 a net profit of \$2,478,995, about \$50,000 less than in 1916. The decrease is more than offset by a reduction in debenture interest, so that the sum available for dividends is practically the same as in 1916. Dividends of 7 per cent were paid in 1917.

ARMOUR & CO. EXPANDING

CHICAGO, Ill.—Armour & Co.'s last fiscal year's gross business of \$755,000,000 did not as shown in the annual report include business done in South America, and no statement of the earnings of those investments was made. It is probable the gross business in well above \$800,000,000. The annual report showed net working capital better than \$108,000,000. Since then the company has borrowed an additional \$30,000,000 to meet the expanding demand for packing house products.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France.—The following are the principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs):

	June 13	June 6
Gold	5,410,000,000	5,408,700,000
Silver	232,500,000	235,700,000
Circulation	28,232,000,000	28,012,000,000
Deposits	3,874,200,000	3,610,800,000
Loans & discounts	3,513,700,000	3,416,400,000
Treasury deposits	53,200,000	54,600,000

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

Unsettled, probably local showers to-night; Saturday fair, moderate west winds.

For Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably showers tonight; Saturday, partly cloudy.

For Southern New England: Probably showers tonight; Saturday, partly cloudy.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 59.10 a. m. 65
12 noon 71

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.
Albany	68
Buffalo	68
Chicago	68
Cincinnati	68
Denver	68
Des Moines	68
Jacksonville	68
Kansas City	68
Nantucket	68
New Orleans	78
New York	68
Philadelphia	68
Pittsburgh	68
Portland, Me.	68
Royal Dutch	68
Rumely	68
Rumely Sp.	68
Saxon Motor	68
Seaboard A. L.	68
Seaboard L. P.	68
Sinclair Oil	68
Sloss-Sheff.	68

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 14:17 Moon sets 11:57 P. M.
Sun rises 5:30 High water 11:57
Sun sets 7:31 Low water 4:32 P. M.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS

CITY WEATHER LEAD

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Allis-Chalmers	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	85	85	85	85
Am Car	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Am Car Pk	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
A Car Pk	109	109	109	109
Am Cot Oil	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am H & L	16	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am H & L Pk	75	75 1/2	75	74 1/2
Am Ice Sec	30	30	30	30
Am Int Corp	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Am Linsed	41 1/2	42	41	41
Am Linsed Pk	79	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
Am Loco	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Smelt	77 1/2	78	76 1/2	77 1/2
Am Sugar	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Woolen	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Writ Pk	23	23	23	23
Am Zinc	16	16	16	16
Am Zinc Pk	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Anacosta	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	64 1/2
Asso Dry Gds	12	12	12	12
Atchafalpa	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atchafalpa	108 1/2	108 1/2	108	108
Bald Loco	89 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Balt & Ohio	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55
Barrett Corp	89	89	89	89
Beth Steel	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Beth Steel B	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
BFGood Pk	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Brook Fish	13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Brook R T	44 1/2	44 1/2	43	43
Bruna Term	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15
Burns Bros	123	123	123	123
Butterick	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Butte Cop	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10
Butte & Sup	23 1/2	26	23 1/2	25 1/2
Cal Mining	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9
Cal Petrol	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
Can Pacific	148 1/2	149 1/2	148	148 1/2
Can Pac	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cer'd Prod	35	35	35	35
Cer'd Prod	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chan Motor	86	87 1/2	86	86 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
CM&St Paul	43	43	43	43
CM&St Pk	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Chl R & P	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chl R & P Pk	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Chl R & P Pk	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Chl G West	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
C&G West Pk	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chile Cop	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chino Cop	28	28 1/2	27	27
Col Fuel	49	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Col South	22	22	22	22
Corn Prod	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cruc Steel	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cruc Steel Pk	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Cuban Sugar	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Deere Pk	91	91	91	91
El Stor Bat	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
El Stor	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
El Stor Pk	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
El Stor Pk	23	23	23	23
F M & S Pk	34	34	34	34
Gas W & P	21 1/2	22	21 1/2	21 1/2
Gen Electric	146	147	146	146 1/2
Gen Motors	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Granby Min	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Green Can	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Has & Bar	40	40	40	40
Ill Central	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Inspiration	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Int Ag Corp	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int Ag Corp Pk	60	61 1/2	60	61 1/2
Int Con Corp	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Int Mer Mar	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Int Mer Mar Pk	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
In Nickel Ct	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
In Paper	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Kelley Tires	49	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Kenny Corp	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Lack Steel	84	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Lee & T C	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Lehigh Val	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Mackay Pk	64	64	64	64
Max Motor	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
May Co	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
May Pk	102	102	102	102
Max Petrol	95	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Max Pet Pk	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Miami	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27
Midvale St	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Mo Pacific	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Nat Acme	31	31	31	31
Nat C & O	17	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nat Enamel	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Nevada Con	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
NY A Brake	127	129 1/2	127	128
NY Central	72	72 1/2	72	72 1/2
NY Dock	24	24	24	24
NY H & H	42	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
N & W	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
North Pac	87	87	87	87
Oho Fuel	46	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
O Cities Gas	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Ont Silver	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29
Penna	44	44	44	44
Peoples Gas	43	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Phila Co	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pierce & W	39	39	38 1/2	38 1/2
PCC & St L	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Pitts Coal	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
P & W Va	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
P & W Va Pk	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75
Pullman	113	113	113	113
Ray Con	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Reading	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Repub I & S	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Royal Dutch	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Rumely	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Rumely Sp	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Ry Steel Pk	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Saxon Motor	8	8	8	8
Seab A L	8	8	8	8
Seab A L Pk	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Sinclair Oil	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Sloss-Sheff	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Black Hawk	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Boston Montana	52	52	52
Butte London	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Cal Jer	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Carson Gold	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Champion	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Chief	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Crystal Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Denbigh	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
First Nat'l Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Fortuna	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Gold Cup	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Gold Lake	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Homa Oil	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Iron Cap	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Majestic	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
McKinley	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Met. Int	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Mojave Tungsten	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
New Cornelia	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Nixon	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Palladium	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Pacific Tungsten	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Ranier	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Rilla	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Smith Motors	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Texas	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Texasana	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Victoria	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Zinc	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct	24.40	24.63	24.12	24.18
Nov	24.10	24.27	23.80	24.05
Jan	24.05	24.15	23.83	23.97
March	24.10	24.10	23.79	23.79
July	24.10	24.25	23.67	23.60

LIVERPOOL, England—Spots

opened quiet; prices weak. Sales 20,000 bales; receipts 13,000,

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BETTER OUTLOOK
FOR WOOL TRADE

British Labor Problem Still Gives
Some Concern, but Recruiting
Authorities Are Using Their
Powers With Discretion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England, May 30.—Full time running was resumed in the woolen and worsted industries after the close of the Whitsuntide holidays. There are, however, a few firms who have decided not to take advantage of the withdrawal of the restrictive order, as experience has shown that it is possible to produce as much in 50 hours per week as in 65½ hours. No objection is offered by the workpeople, who are paid by the piece, and naturally prefer the shorter week, as no difference is made to their earnings. The maintenance of production now is primarily a question of the maintenance of supplies of raw material and labor.

No allocation has been made yet of the 4,000,000 pounds of government tops released three weeks ago for distribution in the civilian trade. Spinners are grumbling at the delay, the reason of which is understood to be that it is desired to earmark a portion of it for the making of yarns allocated to French users, and some difficulty has been found in making the necessary arrangements. With this 4,000,000 pounds and a further quantity of government tops, which it is assumed will be available for release at the end of May, spinners ought to be able to carry on comfortably. The man-power problem is still a source of anxiety, but so far the recruiting authorities have used their powers with discretion, and it is possible that the industry will come off better than was feared.

In its call for men the army does not discriminate between persons, but takes employers as well as employed, provided they are of military age and of the requisite physical standard of fitness. In the case of businesses controlled by a single principal, either as proprietor or manager, the removal of the directing head might be the cause of considerable hardship to a number of workers and a direct economic loss to the community at large. In order to deal with these "one-man businesses," as they are called, special trade committees have been set up, whose duty it will be, if they cannot recommend exemption from military service, to make such arrangements as are possible for the continuance of the business during the proprietor's absence.

Considerable interest is taken here in a scheme just established in France by decree of the President of the republic for the control of the wool trade in that country. The scheme is evidently based on the British model, and as the problem in France is simpler than it is here, on account of the smaller amount of machinery involved, there is no reason why it should not work satisfactorily. An Inter-Departmental Committee on Wool is to be created under the Ministry of Commerce "to promote measures designed to assure, under the best possible conditions the working in the national interest of the different branches of the French textile trade using wool, and to secure that the needs of the army shall have priority over all others." The particular functions of this committee are:

1. To centralize all the national needs.
2. To secure that military requirements have priority over all others.
3. To determine and limit, if necessary, the nature of the goods manufactured, and the methods and materials available for producing them.
4. To fix, after consultation with industrial groups constituted under the authority of the Ministry of Commerce, maximum conversion costs for the different processes of manufacture—combing, spinning, weaving, dyeing, and finishing—and to fix upon an equitable basis maximum prices for the products obtained, whether for the purpose of manufacture or consumption.
5. To determine the kinds of manufactured materials which it is necessary to import for the normal course of industry, and for the fulfillment of needs beyond those of the army.
6. To secure that the materials required by the army shall always have priority.
7. To consider what classes of industrial groups it will be necessary to create amongst merchants and manufacturers to carry out buying, to regularize industrial production, and to facilitate relations between producers and consumers under the control of the Ministry of Commerce.
8. To make all propositions to regulate even the sale of woolen materials, and, if necessary, to curtail their consumption.
9. To give opinion on the subject of the exportation of wool and woolen goods.
10. To examine all other questions concerning wool which it is considered useful to submit to the different ministers concerned.

If it is the intention to extend the control of conversion costs to goods for civilian as well as military consumption, the scheme goes further than the British scheme, which, except for the comparatively small amount of standard cloth for men's wear, leaves prices in the civilian trade to be determined in the ordinary way by the working of the law of supply and demand—greatly to the detriment, it may be added, of the consumer.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 99½c, unchanged.
LONDON, England.—Bar silver 48½d, unchanged.

REAL ESTATE

The Boston real estate market is quiet as the week draws to a close. A good-sized Roxbury sale today comprises two three-story brick apartment houses and 5255 square feet of land at 3 and 5 Woodbine Street. Celia H. Johnson sells to Charles Balkan. The total tax assessment is \$15,500, of which \$2500 is on the lot.

SOUTH END PARCEL SOLD

A four-story brick house at 134 Castle Street, South End, has been sold by Barnett Talbot and another, trustees, to Jacob Fisher. There are 1054 square feet of land taxed on \$4000, and the total valuation for taxing purposes is \$9500.

CHANGE IN DORCHESTER

In Dorchester, the Wilsey Savings Bank of Boston has sold to Lottie Trodman the frame house and 7554 square feet of land at 51 Bicknell Street, near Bradshaw Street, all assessed on \$7700, with \$2900 on the land.

BACK BAY LEASE

Charles A. Dodge et al. have leased for a long term of years to the Oakland Motor Company of New England, the entire building at 64 Cumming Street, in the Back Bay. The building has just been completed, contains two floors and a basement, covers a lot area of 5500 square feet, and will be immediately occupied by the lessee. This lease was negotiated through the office of Whitcomb & Company, 10 State Street, Boston.

BUILDING IS LIGHT

Building operations in New England continue on a small scale, according to the following comparative statistics as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED JUNE 12	1918	1917
1918	\$4,867,000	\$8,502,000
1917	\$7,004,000	\$7,844,000
1916	\$3,249,000	\$7,817,000
1915	\$2,814,000	\$8,034,000
1914	\$7,913,000	\$8,748,000
1913	\$7,472,000	\$6,521,000

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 14

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Akron, O.—L. L. Osborne; Essex.
Buffalo, N. Y.—E. F. Meister, of W. H. Walker & Co.; Room 206, 2 Essex Street.
Cattletown, Ky.—G. F. Gunnell of Clay Gunnell Co.; U. S.
Charleston, S. C.—K. Marshall of Brown Evans & Co.; Brunswick.
Chicago, Ill.—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Touraine.
Chicago, Ill.—H. C. Dovenmuhl of H. C. Dovenmuhl & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—J. Vasquez de Rulloba & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.
Detroit, Mich.—A. E. Burns of A. E. Burns & Co.; Essex.
Havana, Cuba—E. Fernandez; Lenox.
Havana, Cuba—F. Pons, of Pons Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Havana, Cuba—F. Turro; Thorn.
Johnstown, Pa.—W. A. Shelling, of M. Nathan & Bro.; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—L. E. and J. E. Dooley, of Hengas Dooley Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Los Angeles, Cal.—M. P. Burns; Tour.
Louisville, Ky.—J. Thalhimer of Streng & Thalhimer; Lenox.
Little Rock, Ark.—G. A. Norton of Norton, Heger Shoe Co.; Avery.
Lynchburg, Va.—George H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Seasley and J. T. Gilliam; Beasley Shoe Co.; Tour.
Memphis, Tenn.—E. Carruthers of Carruthers Shoe Co.; Avery.
Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
Milwaukee, Wis.—E. S. Burroughs of Bradley Metcalf Co.; Essex.
Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Hafemeister of Beis Torry Shoe Co.; Bellevue.
Montgomery, Ala.—Charles I. Levy of Levy, Wolff & Pitts Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts, of W. E. Pitts Co.; Touraine.
Nashville, Tenn.—W. E. Richardson & E. Murray of Richardson, Murray & Di-brell Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Nashville, Tenn.—L. Goldfine; U. S.
New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
New York City—Edward P. Weaver of Powell & Campbell, 181 Essex Street.
New York City—H. E. Young of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.
New York City—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.
New York City—W. A. Bowman of Cheries Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln Street.
New York City—W. J. Kennedy of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.
Omaha, Neb.—J. Cully of F. P. Kirk-endahl & Co.; Touraine.
Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGrew of McGrew, Graham Baumgarver & Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—P. Register of Litt Bros.; Copley Plaza.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Joseph Glaser of Kaufman & Co.; Essex.
Pope, P. R.—J. E. Olson; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—L. B. and Ira Stern of Stern & Co.; Avery.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Roanoke, Va.—T. B. Griggs of Griggs Paxton Shoe Co.; U. S.
San Francisco—D. L. Aronson of Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co.; Lenox.
San Juan, P. R.—J. E. Alvarez; U. S.
Salt Lake City—George Waring of Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Co.; Parker.
St. Louis—E. E. Lippman of James Clark, Lea Co.; Essex.
Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French and L. H. Burnett of G. R. French & Sons; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour.
Montreal, Can.—N. Tetrauit of Tetrauit Shoe Mfg. Co.; Essex.
New York—Samuel Gerst; U. S.
Quincy, Ill.—Kerry Carrigan of Quarryville Shoe Co.; Essex.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The confusion in the market for Italian exchange caused by the sudden restriction imposed continued this morning and there were at the outset no reliable quotations of lire. Alleged transactions of \$800,000 were reported but in the larger banking circles the high of this immediate movement was placed at \$85. Very little attention was paid to the other departments of the market but the tone generally was steady.

BIG IMPROVEMENT
IN TEXAS CROPS

General Conditions Well Up to
Normal, According to Reports
Received by the Federal Food
Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DALLAS, Tex.—Texas will produce large crops for 1918 despite the unusual drought that has affected from one-half to one-third of the State. According to reports made for the Federal Food Administration through the Texas Industrial Congress on June 1, a decided crop improvement is evident since April 1.

The wheat acreage was greatly reduced in the wheat section, and heavy losses resulted from the drought and cold. The yield is rated at 55 per cent of normal, and the crop will net \$5,000,000 or 9,000,000 bushels, with the lower figure the more probable.

Despite a 2½ per cent reduction in the cotton acreage, reports indicate a crop this year of 3,250,000 to 3,750,000 bales. If the improvement reported continues the yield may even pass the 4,000,000-bale mark. The Food Administration is gratified that Texas farmers, responding to the patriotic call for the production of food and feed-stuffs, should have actually reduced the cotton acreage in the face of the highest price known in recent years for cotton.

Corn acreage is normal; its condition is good and improving daily. The crop is now in the making. If present conditions continue the Texas corn crop will be between 126,000,000 and 135,000,000 bushels, with the larger estimate the more reasonable at this time.

More grain sorghums, milo, kafir, feterita and Sudan grass have been planted than ever before, and the condition of all averages 156 per cent of normal. The peanut acreage in 141 counties is 107 per cent normal. Ninety per cent of the 600,000 or more home gardens have met the food requirements of their owners. The Texas Irish potato crop was 97 per cent of normal. Most of the crop was consumed by the growers, but a million and a half bushels reached the market in 51 counties.

One-third of the counties have had sufficient rainfall, needing none on June 1. Another third needed moderate and the remainder heavy rains. Weather reports show a heavy precipitation in the dry territory since the reports were compiled. One-half of the State reported the range in good condition; on April 1 only one-sixth of the State had good range. At present range is bad in but one-fourth of the State, and rainfall has been reported in those counties within the present week.

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—There were 44,000 pounds of fresh live lobsters landed at the Fish Pier this morning for the H. F. Hammond Company, the largest single consignment landed this season. Fresh groundfish arrivals at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning were: The schooner Muriel with 23,200 pounds, Elizabeth S. Nunan 28,600 and the same vessel landed 13,500 pounds of hake and 6000 cubs. The schooners that arrived late Thursday with groundfish were: The schooner Del. Cabral with 17,500 pounds, Rebecca 24,050 and Laura Enos with 65,000 soles, 500 dabs and 100 redfish. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: steak cod, \$11@11.66, market cod \$6, haddock \$9, steak pollock \$7 and mackerel \$10.

Cape shore arrivals at the Fish Pier with mackerel this morning were: The schooner Corinthian with 75,000 pounds of fresh and 350 barrels of salt, schooners Saladine 95,000 pounds of fresh and 375 barrels of salt and the steamer Bettina with 95,000 pounds of fresh and 140 barrels of salt for the Gorton Pew Fisheries.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The schooner Ingomar arrived at the Fish Pier this morning with 190,000 pounds of fresh fish, mostly cod, Elsie G. Silva 150,000 and the Rob Roy with 150,000. The schooner Josie & Phoebe arrived Thursday with 140,000 pounds of fresh fish and the Jeanette with 125,000 pounds. Small boats landed 360 barrels of herring.

The schooner Mary F. Curtis, commanded by Captain Lem Firth, on his Cape Shore mackerel trip stocked \$12,279, the crew receiving \$262 each, from a two week's trip.

MORE GOLD FROM CANADA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—During the past two days an additional \$100,000 in gold has been received by the New York Federal Reserve Bank from Canada. This gold is a part of the metal held in the Bank of England, and will be stored in the assay office.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metal.....	58	60
Barnett O. & G.....	1	1½
Big Ledge.....	1	1½
Boston & Mont.....	54	55
Caledonia.....	41	42
Calumet & Jer.....	14	15
Canada Cop.....	1½	1½
Cash Bay.....	6½	7½
Cornelia.....	18	19
Hev Motors.....	12	13
Cons Arizona.....	11	12
Cons Copper.....	6½	6½
Cosden & Co.....	6½	7
Curtiss.....	4½	4½
Emma Cons.....	1½	2
Emerson.....	1½	2
Eureka.....	1½	1½
Federal Oil.....	2½	2½
First Nat. Cop.....	1½	2½
Glenrock.....	5½	5½
Greenfield Cons.....	1½	1½
Green Monster.....	1½	1½
Hecla Mining.....	4½	4½
Hanover.....	2½	3
Howe Sound.....	3½	4
Jerome Verde.....	1½	1½
Jumbo.....	8	10
Kerr Lake.....	5½	5½
Lake Torp Boat.....	4½	5
Magma Cop.....	30	33
Marsh.....	4	4½
McKin Dar.....	40	42
Merritt.....	28½	28½
Midwest Oil.....	118	119
Midwest Refining.....	112	114
Nixon.....	65	68
N. Y. China.....	42	43
Oklia P. & R.....	7	7½
Oskumlee.....	5	5½
Pac-Tungsten.....	14	15
Penn.....	5	5½
Penn Kop.....	5	5½
Sapulpa Ref.....	8½	9
Singapore Oil.....	17	18
Sinclair Gulf.....	11½	12
Smith Motor.....	11½	12½
Standard Motor.....	11½	12½
Stanton.....	1½	1½
Submarine Boat.....	17	17
Texas.....	90	91
Tuxpam.....	2½	3
United Motors.....	27½	28½
Un Verde Ext.....	38	40
U. S. Steam.....	6½	6½
Victoria.....	3½	3½
Wright-Martin.....	10½	10½

MARKET ACTIVITY
AT BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—For some time past there has been an increased volume and variety in the Buenos Aires stock exchange transactions, with prices constantly rising, which appears to indicate a revival of confidence, as it means that the large sums which have been lying unproductive in the banks for so long are now being utilized in investments, both in industrial and government bonds.

Another sign of the growing optimism is the revival in the landed-property market.

MANHATTAN ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Manhattan Electric Supply Company sales for the four months ended April 30 were \$1,711,160, or at the rate of approximately \$5,150,000 annually. The net sales for the full year of 1917 were \$5,234,323, and the net profits \$825,884. The amount applicable for common stock in 1917 was \$15.85 a share. The net quick assets exceed \$2,000,000. Since Oct. 1, 1917, the company has retired out of its earnings \$129,500 first preferred stock and \$159,900 second preferred stock.

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The stockholders of the Philadelphia National Bank will vote July 12 on a proposed increase in capital from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000. The plan provides for issuing 15,000 shares of new stock at not less than \$200 a share.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Grand Rapids & Indiana reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, a net income of \$253,482, a decrease of \$104,217.

FAIR FOOD PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The list of fair food prices for the consumer, issued by the Massachusetts Food Administration, follows. The figures in the first column represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers. Those in the right-hand column are based upon them, and are prices which the retailers are justified in charging.

Commodity—	Retailer Pays—	Consumer should pay—
White Flour.....	\$1.40-\$1.55 per 4-bbl. bag	\$1.40-\$1.70 per 4-bbl. bag
White Flour.....	\$1.40-\$1.55 per 4-bbl. bag	7-7½ cents per pound
Corn Meal, yellow.....	\$5-\$5.75 per 100 pounds	8-7½ cents per pound
Flour:		
Rye.....	\$19.90-\$22.50 per barrel	8½-9½ cents per pound
Potato, in bulk.....	14-15 cents per pound	18-18 cents per pound
Potato, in package.....	16-17 cents per package	18-22 cents per package
Barley, in bulk.....	\$19.25-\$22.75 per barrel	7-9 cents per pound
Cornstarch:		
1 lb. pkg., full weight.....	8-9 cents per package	10-12 cents per package
Rolled Oats.....		
In bulk.....	\$3.60-\$4.25 per 30 pounds	7½-9 cents per pound
In 20 oz. pkg.....	\$3.45-\$3.65 per 2-doz. case	11-13 cents per pound
Hominy, in bulk.....	\$6.10-\$6.50 per 100 pounds	7½-9 cents per pound
Rice:		
Fancy Head Honduras.....	\$9.50-\$10.50 per 100 pounds	12-14 cents per pound
Blue Rice.....	\$9.75 per 100 pounds	11-13 cents per pound
Broken Rice.....	\$7.75-\$8.25 per 100 pounds	10-11 cents per pound
Sugar:		
Granulated, in bulk.....	7-7½ cents per pound	8½-9 cents per pound
Granulated, in pkg.....	8-10 cents per pound	9-9½ cents per pound
40-50.....	14-15½ cents per pound	17-19 cents per pound
70-80.....	10-10½ cents per pound	12-14 cents per pound
90-100.....	8½-9 cents per pound	12-12 cents per pound
Seeded Raisins, fancy.....	11-11½ cents per 15-oz. pkg.	13-15 cents per package
Seedless Raisins, Cal.....	12½-13 cents per package	10-12 cents per package
Beans:		
California Pea.....	14½-15½ cents per pound	14-16 cents per pound
Lima.....	14-16 cents per pound	18-20 cents per pound
Pinto.....	10½-11½ cents per pound	14-14 cents per pound
Canned Salmon:		
Alaska Pink.....	\$2.10-\$2.15 per dozen case	20-22 cents per can
Fancy Red.....	\$2.30-\$3 per dozen case	25-30 cents per can
Pinto.....	\$2 per 4 dozen case	18-18 cents per pint
Condensed Milk, per 14		
oz. can.....	\$6.50-\$7.50 per 4 dozen case	17-19 cents per can
Corn Syrup, 1½ lb. cans.....	\$2.75 per 2 dozen case	14-16 cents per can
Corn Oil, per quart.....	\$4.95 per 1 dozen case	65-70 cents per quart
Corn Oil, per pint.....	\$7.50 per 2 dozen case	34-38 cents per pint
Lard Substitutes:		
Per 1 lb. tin.....	\$10.17-\$10.53 per 3 dozen case	32-34 cents per tin
Cottonseed Oil:		
Medium size.....	\$8.85 per 1 dozen case	80-90 cents per tin
Small size.....	\$8.85 per 2 dozen case	40-47 cents per tin
Old Potatoes.....	\$2.15-\$2.35 per 100 pounds	24-25 cents per pound
New Potatoes.....	\$2.15-\$2.35 per 100 pounds	35-45 cents per pack
New Potatoes.....	\$5.75-\$6.25 per barrel	44-45 cents per pound
New Potatoes.....	\$5.75-\$6.25 per barrel	65-75 cents per pack

\$60,000,000

Armour and Company

6% Serial Convertible Gold Debentures

Total Authorized Issue \$60,000,000

Dated June 15, 1918. Due in six equal annual installments June 15, 1919, to 1924, inclusive. Interest payable June 15th and December 15th. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin at the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, or the Trustee's Agent in New York City. Coupon debentures in interchangeable denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 with privilege of registration as to principal only.

INTEREST PAYABLE WITHOUT DEDUCTION FOR ANY FEDERAL NORMAL INCOME TAX NOW OR HEREAFTER DEDUCTIBLE AT THE SOURCE NOT IN EXCESS OF 2%.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO, TRUSTEE

Redeemable at par at the option of the Company on any interest date upon 60 days' notice as a whole or in series, in which latter event the Company must call for redemption all the debentures of one or more of the series first maturing.

Convertible on and after September 1, 1918, par for par, into Armour and Company 7% cumulative preferred stock, which is exempt from personal property tax in the State of Illinois.

Further information in regard to this issue is given in a letter of Mr. J. Ogden Armour, President of Armour and Company, from which we quote as follows:

The entire proceeds of this issue will be devoted to the reduction of current liabilities, thereby not increasing present indebtedness.

These debentures will be the direct obligations of Armour and Company. Total assets as of October 27, 1917 (the close of the Company's last fiscal year), were \$314,174,135.89. There is no lien of any kind upon the property of the Company except its first closed mortgage (dated June 1, 1909, due June 1, 1939) for \$50,000,000, which is a lien upon approximately \$60,000,000 out of a total of \$103,801,644.88 capital assets.

During the last three years the average annual earnings of the Company, available for interest charges, have been approximately \$21,950,000, and the average annual interest charge (including interest on the bonds) has been approximately \$4,480,000. During this period over \$46,000,000 net earnings have been retained in the business, after paying cash dividends amounting to \$6,000,000. In 1917 earnings from sources within the United States applicable to interest were over \$27,000,000 on a gross volume of business amounting to \$575,000,000. The earnings for 1917 do not include any revenue from business originating in South America or other foreign countries, the volume of which business amounted to approximately \$300,000,000.

The Trust Agreement securing these debentures will provide, among other things, that no additional mortgage shall be placed on the properties and assets of the Company, which does not include these debentures in the lien of such mortgage.

The Agreement will furthermore contain a covenant that current assets of the Company shall be maintained in an aggregate amount equal to at least one and one-half times all current liabilities, including these debentures.

The 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, into which these debentures are convertible, may be redeemed by the Company at 115 and accrued dividends. The total presently to be authorized will be \$60,000,000, all of which will be held in the treasury of the Company to be available for exchange for these debentures.

MATURITIES AND PRICES

\$10,000,000 due June 15, 1919—99.25 and interest, yielding about 6¾%
\$10,000,000 due June 15, 1920—97.75 and interest, yielding about 7¼%
\$10,000,000 due June 15, 1921—96.75 and interest, yielding about 7¼%
\$10,000,000 due June 15, 1922—95.75 and interest, yielding about 7¼%
\$10,000,000 due June 15, 1923—95. and interest, yielding about 7¼%
\$10,000,000 due June 15, 1924—94.50 and interest, yielding about 7¼%

Subscriptions will be received subject to allotment until 10 A. M. Tuesday, June 18th, with the right reserved to close the books earlier without notice. In sending your order it is advisable that you specify whether a substitute maturity will be satisfactory, if maturity selected cannot be allotted in full.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Smart Frocks for Coatless Days

Many and attractive are the new street dresses, and the woman who prefers them to suits has numerous models from which to make selections.

Bergo seems to have stepped aside in favor of Jersey, for the time being; but one rarely sees a dress made entirely of Jersey, since it lends itself so well to combination with satin. Exceedingly smart and practical is the satin and Jersey frock, and, when it is embroidered or braided, it is elaborate enough to wear even on "dressed-up" occasions.

An interesting dress of this sort was of gray Jersey and black satin, combined in rather an unusual manner. The bodice was of Jersey, made absolutely plain, with a high collar and sleeves of black satin. The skirt, rather tight and narrow, was of the satin, and from the shoulders in back to the hem of the skirt hung a loose panel of the Jersey. Black satin and dark blue Jersey were used in another fashionable model, of which the skirt was of satin, heavily embroidered in black and silver. The underwaist was also of satin, and over it hung a loose jacket which slipped on over the head and was left open at the knees. This jacket came nearly to the knees, and was embroidered in black and silver. The loose overcoat is much favored in these dresses, and since it is becoming to nearly every one, and solves the problem of wearing a fashionably tight skirt without looking awkward in it, it is deserving of its popularity.

However, one may have a delightfully fashionable dress and still quite ignore the tunic. A satin and Jersey frock which proved this was of black satin—verily, black satin seems to have a place in every costume this season!—and sand-colored Jersey. The bodice, made with kimono sleeves, was of the Jersey; the wide, three-quarter-length sleeves having a wide cuff of the satin, embroidered in metal threads, with a touch of scarlet. There was a sash belt, tying at the left side in front. The plain, gathered skirt, of Jersey, had an oddly designed overskirt of satin, embroidered, like the sleeves, in metal threads. This overskirt, which was a straight piece of material, leaving an opening about six inches wide in front, came to the hem of the skirt and to within six or eight inches of the belt. It was fastened to the Jersey underskirt, just above the hips, and, of course, hung loose all around. This same design can be effectively followed out in linen and a thinner material, as can many of the Jersey and satin combinations.

Very comfortable for motoring, or for wear on cool days, would be a dress made of dark blue Jersey, on the general lines of a coat, straight and loose, with a wide sash belt. Its most interesting feature was a deep collar of camel's hair cloth, which could be turned up high about the ears. On either side of the skirt, the width of the side panels, were bands of this same material 12 inches wide, coming to the very bottom of the skirt. This dress had a coat fastening, being open down the front to just below the belt.

A satin and Jersey frock, made on quite original lines, had a tight, flat bodice, an overskirt of Jersey and an underskirt of black satin. The overskirt was unique, coming to the knees

in the back, and slanting downward across the front, so that it came to a point at the hem of the dress on the left side.

Unusual combinations of fabrics have borne witness to the modiste's skill all this season, but perhaps the most striking of these was seen in a brown Jersey dress, heavily braided, which buttoned straight down the left side of the front through a jet band. But, even with frocks as attractive as these for early summer days, many a woman clings to her first love—a tailored suit. Since we are talking of dresses only, this is no place for suits to creep in, but the delightfully smart waistcoats that are being worn with the suits of today insist on being mentioned. They are most successful when made of pongee, since this material does not crush so quickly as does linen or piqué. A woman who is always smartly dressed has had her tailor make six of these, all alike, for wear with her spring suit, and many of her friends are following her example.

With days meant only for the sheerest frocks approaching so rapidly, it is a delight to see the interesting things that designers have done with summer materials. One of the most striking of these dainty dresses was of pale green organdie, made with a surplus waist, the neck being filled in with tiny white frills. The skirt was made with an overskirt of the organdie, coming into the belt with three rows of shirring, just long enough to come to the hem of the underskirt. In front, the overskirt came just in front of the hips. The underskirt was of Filipino embroidery, and nothing could have been lovelier with the green organdie. A frock of rose-colored organdie had wide side panels in its straight skirt of Filipino embroidery, and the waist, which was made with a square neck, had a front and back of this embroidery.

The very deep hem is a new arrival this season, and is seen to advantage on the sheerest frocks. A blue handkerchief linen had one of these wide hems, which came to just below the hips, the skirt being made plainly. The bodice was in the popular surplus style, the two cross pieces being made to button through the wide belt with large pearl buttons.

Most appropriate for the girl who is very young and slender are the wide, crisp-looking sashes which adorn many of the new frocks. One of these sashes was more than it seemed at first, since it formed the end of the pointed tunic of the dress on which it appeared. One end of the sash was fastened to the belt, and was separate from the tunic. The tunic was a pointed one, the point being at the right side of the skirt. The tunic was then puckered up and ended its journey as the other end of the wide sash, which was tied in a great bow in the back.

Not only linens of different colors, but linens of different weaves and weights as well, are being combined for wear this summer. The Eton dress, with its wide collar and cuffs, claims linen and all similar fabrics for its own; and the girl whose wardrobe includes an Eton dress of dull blue linen, with vestee and cuffs of white, pale blue or rose color, will have the smartest and most practical of utility dresses.

Wild-Flower Arrangements for the Table

For those flower lovers who are fortunate enough to have their own gardens, well stocked with many varieties of plants that bloom from early spring until the end of autumn, the question of flower arrangements for the table scarcely requires a thought. It is so simple a matter to cut a vaseful of any exquisite garden bloom, lily, larkspur or rose, each one so dainty in itself as to require no additional effort to enhance its charm. But it is quite another thing for those who, for one reason or another, have not the enjoyment of a garden, and are dependent on the flowers they find in field and wood for their household adornment and decoration; yet the possibilities in this direction are almost unlimited, and the scope for originality in color and design a broad one.

Among the most common of the field flowers, so common as to be generally spoken of as a weed, is one which it would be hard to surpass in effectiveness as a border for a bouquet or vaseful of wild flowers: this is the wild carrot, or, as it is sometimes more fittingly called, Queen Anne's lace. Dainty and transparent itself, it combines beautifully with flowers of solidity and color, when arranged around them with the effect of an old-fashioned paper-lace frill. One artist made a charming centerpiece for her cottage table with forget-me-nots from the brook, in a mass, edged around with a scattering border of "pig-weed," a little, rounded, pinkish bloom that grows in such profusion that it is hardly noticed at all, and, for a finishing touch, a solid lace frill of the sea-foam-tinted wild carrot. The effect of this arrangement was so pleasing that its designer sent a similar one to the local flower show, where it received first prize among a dozen wild-flower exhibits. The Queen Anne's lace has a long season, so there is almost no end to the number of flowers with which it may be combined, all the way from the pale gold evening primrose to the purple thistle of autumn days.

In woody places, where the delicate maidenhair fern is to be found, lovely effects may be obtained by using this for a green border around a mass of the wild carrot, or to surround a bunch of sweetbrier roses and forget-me-nots. Some of the most delightful and original of table decorations,

as well as some of the most lasting, were seen recently at a campfire summer home in the mountains; one of these was an arrangement in a shallow bowl of blue Chinese crackle-ware, of vivid orange and yellow mushrooms growing in deep, soft mosses of russet browns and greens. These curious growths were of different shapes and sizes, one rather like a lovely chalice, and one spread out like an open fan, while between them grew a miniature cedar tree, just to complete the picture, and give it the desired oriental touch. Another Chinese bowl, this one of a light fawn color, contained tiny ferns and mushrooms, or, to be more exact, a brilliant coral red, shaped like the usual white variety, umbrella-wise. In this bowl, trailing around pine hung out its long green fingers from the mosses.

By far the most original and charming thing of this sort seen there, however, was a genuine little landscape garden in an old wooden chopping-bowl! Brown and roughly shaped, the setting was nevertheless perfect for the contents, which were as follows: On one side of the bowl, banked up with moss and pebbles, the slender tall spikes of a pickerel-weed in bloom made one think of a Japanese print, while to balance, almost at its feet across a little pool of water, one large, pink-tipped water lily and bud looked up from a nest of tiny, many-tinted lily pads. By inserting a small blue or green dish within a larger one; to hold water and, perhaps, a little china goldfish or two, and banking it around with moss and one little crooked cedar or pine tree, one may have a home-made "Nippon garden" for camp or summer home, that will add a bit of outdoor charm to the house; and this is never amiss at any season within any four walls.

War Cake

Two cups brown sugar, 2½ cups hot water, 2 tablespoons lard, drippings or butter, ¼ pound seedless raisins, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 teaspoons cinnamon, ½ teaspoon clove, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, 1½ teaspoon soda, 2 cups barley flour, ½ cup cornstarch. Boil all ingredients, except the soda, flour and cornstarch, five minutes. Chill. When cold, add 1½ teaspoons soda and flour and cornstarch sifted together. Bake in two loaves in moderate size bread pans one hour in a moderate oven.



Here and There

LONDON, England—The beauty of ripe fruit is only less than that of flowers, and some kinds of fruit, such, more especially, as pomegranates, oranges and grapes, have been a favorite theme with both artists and poets. When it comes to the subject of the beauty of oranges and their fruit, there can be no question of its high degree; but it is not quite easy to decide just how the matter really stands, how much the fruit is prized for its actual beauty and how much on account of all the associations it carries with it. To gather those "golden apples"—ripe oranges—from the trees on which they grow, in some southern land, has been the dream of many a dweller in northern countries, and the first sight of the laden orange trees, with their glowing, yellow fruit, hanging among the glossy, dark green leaves, outlined, perhaps, against a sea of southern blue, and protected in all probability by a sheltering wall of mountains, is a happy thing to remember. "Kennt du das Land wo die Zitronen blühen?" may be a well-known quotation, but it belongs to one of those rare poems of which no amount of familiarity can impair the poignancy and charm. Recollections of Sicily to many people seem bound up with those of orange orchards, and the sight of the piles of golden fruit is always a joy, not only on account of the glow and warmth of color they diffuse, but for the memories of all the beauty which the thought of that favored island carries with it. It is, therefore, indeed good to hear that more oranges are to come to the English markets from Sicily; the more, the better. They will be gladly welcomed. On a gray winter's day, the sight of a box of oranges, carried through a narrow street in one of the business quarters of London, seemed, to the one who watched it pass, almost

to bring the sunshine itself for a minute into the street. Something, at least, of the warmth and color of the south shone out from that pile of glowing yellow fruit, and then came the memories of the blue Ionian Sea and of the orange trees standing out almost darkly against that glittering radiance. Blossoms and fruit alike are beautiful, and, when the oranges are in flower, the whole air is full of the scent of them.

That Andrea della Robbia and his followers were among those who have most fully grasped the decorative possibilities of oranges and lemons is shown by the charming wreaths, with their clusters of yellow fruit, with which they surrounded their plaques and medallions; oranges have always been a favorite subject with designers. Oranges differ considerably in size and shape and color, according to their different species, and a great bowl piled high with fruit of varying shades, ranging from pale primrose color to a deep reddish orange, is a pleasing and cheerful sight in any dining room in winter. A spray from an orange tree, bearing both fruit and flowers, might well give a hint for the possible decoration of a dining room based on that motif. The walls might be of the cream color of the flowers, and the rest of the coloring worked out in the brown of the stem, the orange of the fruit, and the deep, rather bluish green of the leaves. There might be possibilities here for the use of some of the modern painted furniture which can be so charming, although the sober brown of old oak would fit into the scheme; or, leaving this point aside, there would be a fine opportunity for design and color in the lamp shades, the hangings and the table accessories. Truly, there are great possibilities about the orange, decorative and poetical, as well as in the character of the bearer

of happy memories; and, when all these have had their turn, there remains yet another—for the orange may be eaten, and there is even such a thing as orange marmalade.

Salvaging the Clinkers

"Did it ever occur to you to attempt to salvage the clinkers?" asked the commuter, who manages the furnace in his pretty suburban home. "I have made an important discovery lately, or, at least, I did not make the discovery myself, but a friend of mine did. I have tried it out and proved its worth, to my own satisfaction. Now, if you have ever tried to run a furnace—or a kitchen stove, either, you know that there are almost always a great many clinkers which clog up the grate and have to be removed. Those are usually thrown away as worthless. But they need not all be discarded; some of them may be used, if a little time is spent in preparing them. There are two kinds of clinkers, the smooth kind, pieces of stone which have become blackened by association with real coal, but which cannot be burned, however hard one may try, and a rough kind which consists of pieces of real coal which, however, does not burn readily. Any one who takes care of a furnace or a coal stove knows these varieties and is able to distinguish between them.

"What I do is to separate the rough clinkers, the real coal, from the smooth clinkers which are stone. These latter I throw away, for they are of no use at all. Then I put the rough clinkers in a pail and pour over them a strong brine—I use the coarse ice-cream salt for it, otherwise it would be far too expensive an operation—and let them soak for about 24 hours. By that time, the brine is pretty well absorbed and, when I throw these salted clinkers, as you might call them, on the fire, I find that they burn beautifully. This is not much work and it does help to save coal, which is surely a worthwhile occupation these days."

Trifle

One sponge loaf, 2 ounces ratafia biscuits, raspberry jam, ½ pint double cream, 1 gill lemon syrup, ½ pint custard from 3 yolks, 1 white of egg, ½ pint milk, sugar to sweeten, 1 ounce shredded almonds, flavoring, crystallized cherries or violets and a few stalks of angelica. Make the custard and allow it to cool. Make the lemon syrup of the following ingredients: 1 lemon rind and juice, 1 ounce sugar, ½ teacup water. Boil all for five minutes and allow to cool. Cut sponge loaf in slices across, spread each layer with jam, and cover the bottom of a glass dish. Place in a few ratafia and a few almonds, a little lemon syrup and custard; and repeat until the cake is built up. Whip the cream until stiff and add a little of the custard, to make the cream a right consistency for coating. Pour over sponge cake and decorate with a large bunch of cherries or violets, with angelica stalks.

Haricot and Macaroni Stew

Soak ½ pound of brown haricots for not less than 1 hour; fry 1 chopped onion in a saucepan, add beans and a large chopped carrot, ¼ pound of macaroni, pepper and salt; well cover with water and boil hard for 2 hours. If necessary, thicken before serving. A little parsley, boiled with it, is an improvement.

Barley Kernel Mold

Boil 2 cups barley kernels in milk, or milk and water, with pepper and salt, allspice, carrot, onion and green peas. The carrot, peas and onion should first be boiled separately and the barley kernels cooked slowly for about 1 hour, then turn all into a mold and leave to stand over night.

The Children's Gardening

"One good thing that I can already see, resulting from these war-time activities, is the way the children are acquiring a sense of responsibility along several lines," remarked one mother to another.

"Oh, but do you not think that they will become old and grown-up too soon, lose the charming freshness and care of childhood?" objected the other. "Not a bit," was the decided reply. "I was never able to understand how some people could allow their children to be so careless of their own belongings and so inconsiderate of the rights and property of others. I always believed that children should be taught not to waste and be extravagant, just as we teach them not to be stingy and hoard their treasures. Now these war gardens, as we call them, which are being planted all over the country, are splendid things for children, it seems to me. There are all sorts of lessons that they can learn from gardens of their own, for which they and they alone are responsible. I know that mine have profited from theirs in over so many ways. Sometimes I overhear them talking together and I am amazed at the diversity of the lessons that they are learning.

"For city dwellers, we have a remarkably large back yard. There is a large flagged section in the center, but there are wide flower beds all along the sides and a large plot at the end, which was formerly a rather neglected flower garden, is now devoted to flourishing-looking vegetables. We are raising radishes and lettuce and romaine and tomatoes, too, and the children are urging me to put in a strawberry bed.

"They have learned to take the responsibility of caring for those plants, of keeping them watered and free of weeds. They have organized themselves into a garden regiment or squad and share the work, according to their own arrangements, quite amicably, too. They do not want to waste a bit of room; every day almost they come to me with new ideas for more crops—that seems to be the favorite word in their vocabularies just at present—and are perfectly certain that they are going to supply all the vegetables that we need this summer. They are learning not to be greedy, too. When they pulled the first radishes, one of the boys, who is very fond of them, helped himself

lavishly and often. It was not long, however, before I heard his older brother, who has been elected captain of the squad, remonstrating with him quite emphatically in a stage whisper, reminding him that those radishes had to be divided among the whole family and that he would be robbing some one if he took another one. And there would not be any more ready to pull for several days. Then the 'captain' relented and gave the smaller boy the biggest, reddest radish in his own more modest portion. So I noticed that they were learning thoughtfulness and generosity from their garden.

"Each child has his own set of garden tools of a convenient size, and I have provided them with kneeling pads which are great protectors of knees of stockings—watering pots and, what delights them particularly, a set of marking sticks. These sticks are easily obtained, and may be as gay and ornamental as one wishes. I bought the gayest that I could find, sticks with carrots and beets and radishes and other vegetables painted upon them, and the children were delighted. The boys have khaki 'farm clothes,' as they call them, and their little sister has an all-enveloping pinafore, made of that attractive printed cotton with pictures of children and animals and gardening activities scattered all over it.

"As we expect to be in town practically all summer, I have bought a couch hammock with standard and canopy for the back yard, also a table with a large umbrella over it and some garden chairs—these and the table being of iron, painted gayly. The children have full charge of the garden and that includes taking in the hammock mattress and such things, in case of rain, as well as watering, weeding, planting seeds and pulling vegetables—the whole responsibility. Their father and I merely act as umpires and advisers, as the case may be. Every member of the family seems to enjoy the arrangement and, as I said, I can see that the children are acquiring a feeling of responsibility, a conviction that they have special duties of their own to perform, which are a real and definite part of the work which must be done throughout the country; yet they are just as jolly and fond of play as ever, and much happier, it seems to me."

New Veils for Summer Wear

Veils are beginning to take on the glory that once belonged exclusively to hats; for, while the narrow brimmed sailor has come into general favor, the accompanying veils have developed in myriad styles. One of the newest of these veils is of fine mesh, with large chenille dots. They come in all colors, from navy blue and black, suitable for wear with a dark suit, to a dull sand color, which is ideal for motoring. The vogue of maline scarfs and neckbands has made these veils serve a double purpose, for the maline in them is stiff enough to make an attractive bow at the back where it is tied; so, by merely buying an extra length of veiling, the separate neckpiece is done away with. To arrange one of these veils requires a little care. One end should be about three-quarters of a yard longer than the other, so that, after being brought together at the back and securely pinned, the long end can be put around the neck and a bow tied just below the hat brim. This arrangement of a crisp veil adds distinction to the severely tailored costume.

The tastes of the "tailor-made" woman, who dislikes to relinquish her usual plain mesh face veil for the new and more elaborate ones, have been carefully considered by the designers of this season's veils. For her, a circular, patterned veil with a border of dots is fashioned to wear over a plain, close-fitting veil. It can either be allowed to hang from the brim of the hat, or be tossed back to form rippling cascades at either side. Some of these "made" veils, as the circular ones are called, are longer on the sides than in front and back, forming deep points over the shoulders. One of the most attractive of these is of fine mesh with a border of bowknots, small in front and back and graduated in size until the ones over the shoulders are fully four inches in height. Another interesting pattern is of oak leaves, worked in line tracery on a veil of deep autumn red. Colored veils, while common enough in chiffon, have never before been shown in mesh in such profusion.

Combination veils for motoring have made their first appearance in a few specialty shops. These are made of figured mesh and chiffon of a contrasting color, and can easily be copied at home. A length of mesh veiling, long enough to go around the hat (a yard is usually sufficient) is stitched to a wide chiffon veil, four yards long, leaving the ends of equal length. Veils of the same color can be used, though combinations such

as sand color and navy blue, white and sea-blue, or battleship gray and autumn red, are perhaps more effective. This veil is arranged on the hat, with the chiffon above, resting on the crown of the hat. When the mesh veil has been fastened in the back, so that short locks of hair are securely held, the chiffon is crossed in the back loosely, brought round in front and tied, or hung over the shoulders like a scarf. If the sun becomes too glaring, the part that is draped around the crown can be dropped over the face, without disarranging it in the back.

For boating, nothing is better to hold the hat securely and keep out the glare of the sun than a white Shetland veil, better known, outside of specialty shops in the infants' department than at the regular veil counter. These, together with white chiffon veils, are an almost indispensable adjunct to the sports costume; in fact, many girls keep such a veil in the pocket of their sweater or sports jacket, so that a game of golf or tennis need not be halted even during the brilliance of the sun at midday.

Such is the popularity of veils this season that many hats are made with veils attached to the brim. Even garden hats have narrow widths of organdie hanging from the brim, and, while these can hardly be called veils, they have the same charming effect.

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ARMING OF CITIZEN
AUSTRALIAN FORCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—On May 1 the
first steps were taken to place the
citizen forces of the Commonwealth on a
war basis. "We may yet have to
fight in Australia," said Senator G.
F. Pearce, Minister for Defense, in
what may be considered a foreword
to the voluntary mobilization order.

First the Federal Chief Justice, Sir
Samuel Griffith, issued a warning
against the unprotected state of the
Commonwealth, as a postscript to his
report on the reinforcements for the
Australian Imperial Force: the Gov-
ernor-General, Sir Ronald Munro Fer-
guson, followed with an unimpeachable
call to preparedness, delivered at the
recruiting conference; the last call to
military activity was the speech in
the Senate on April 18 of the Defense
Minister. On April 23 the enlistment
scheme for home defense was an-
nounced by Senator Pearce. By the
first day of May the groundwork had
been laid.

Why Australia should place its
house in order has not been stated.
It may be that stories of mysterious
aeroplanes were thought to have
truth behind them, and to carry with
them the possibility of an enemy sub-
marine base or of a well-equipped
raider, or, more probably, it may be
that the career of the Woolf has
shown plainly that the ocean is no
longer the safeguard of former years.
There is little possibility of internal
trouble, unless compulsion in Ire-
land should crystallize disloyalty.
So one might continue conjecture.
But the secret has been well kept.
So well kept that the average man
wisely concludes that the Common-
wealth is determined not to be caught
napping, but has no thought of im-
mediate grave crisis.

Prior to the war, and since hostil-
ities began, Australia has trained its
youths and young men under a uni-
versal training plan, but the heavy
enlistments have greatly reduced the
available force and have even seemed
likely to wipe out a number of bat-
talions. Under the new scheme men
between 21 and 50 years, who must,
however, be ineligible for service
abroad yet fit for home defense, will
be asked to enroll as part of the citi-
zen forces. The volunteers will
either undergo the usual special
training of the members of the militia
(citizen forces), or will become prac-
tically a standing army. All arms of
the force will be trained, equipped
and armed in readiness for any emer-
gency. Uniforms will be issued and
pay and separation allowances made
at citizen force rates. Members of
rifle clubs will be specially wel-
comed.

Distinct from the militia and the
new home reinforcement plan is the
Australian army reserve, composed
of men who have had practical knowl-
edge of warfare. This force, made
up of returned men, will be the back-
bone of the defense and every effort
will be made to induce a majority of
the returned soldiers to enroll.

CARD SYSTEM IN
AUSTRALIA FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The great strike
in Australia last year was precipitated
by the introduction of the time-card
system into the government tramway
work shops at Randwick. This sys-
tem has now been reported on favor-
ably by Judge Curlew, sitting as a
Royal Commissioner.

The commission finds that the card
system has been excellent from the

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home defense army will probably be

manufactured at the Lithgow small
arms works, which is a government
arms plant.

LIEUT. W. S. DENNY TO
VISIT UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—When readers
of The Christian Science Monitor hear
Lieutenant W. J. Denny, military cross
winner, who is visiting the United
States to describe Australia's part in
the great war, they may remember
that he is a lawyer, journalist and
legislator as well as a gallant soldier.

His visit to America is by direction
of the Imperial authorities who con-
sider that this chapter in the big
book of fighting democracy should be
verbally presented by one who knows
what fighting and democracy mean.
South Australia has thus been honored
for the second time. Mr. Crawford
Vaughan, its former Premier, has been
in America for many months helping
speed up war preparations. He and
Lieutenant Denny are old political
companions but the difference is that
the soldier has just been returned
again while Mr. Vaughan has been de-
feated. A legislative companionship
of nearly 20 years has been severed
by this failure of the former Premier
at the polls.

Lieutenant Denny refused to preach
recruiting when he was sitting snugly
in this Parliamentary seat as a mem-
ber for the capital city of South Aus-
tralia. Instead he enlisted. His ex-
ample to members of Parliament has
since been followed by Lance Corporal
Howard Vaughan, a brother of Mr.
Crawford Vaughan, who was Attorney-
General when Crawford Vaughan was
Premier. He is in France now. And
while he has been away "doing his
bit," the anti-conscription section of
the Labor Party took away his seat
in the Upper House.

Lieutenant Denny had had nearly
18 years Parliamentary experience
when he joined the army. Before he
entered politics and the law he was
a journalist and an enthusiastic mem-
ber of the literary society, winning
many prizes for debating and oratory.
He rose to Cabinet rank as Attorney-
General in the Ministry in which Craw-
ford Vaughan was Commissioner for
Crown Lands. He had two years in
office, until the Labor Party came into
power again.

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97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market
Fruits, Vegetables and
Hothouse Products
Special Attention Given Family Orders

point of view of efficiency and economy

and has not produced any discontent.
The management has been able to:

(1) Do more and better work, with
fewer men.
(2) Ascertain better than before
whether the men are doing a fair day's
work.

(3) Ascertain and recognize the
merit of any man who is doing excep-
tionally good work.

(4) Ascertain whether or not the
equipment of the shops is proper and
efficient.

(5) Coordinate the various depart-
ments, and prevent over production on
some machines and under production
on others.

(6) Arrive at a correct estimate of
the cost of particular jobs.

Having talked freely with the men
in the workshops, including some of
those prominent in the strike, Judge
Curlew feels that he has been able
to understand the men's viewpoint.
He understands the viewpoint that the
introduction of the system would mean
speeding up. "Any such development
would be wrong," he says. "The chief
railway commissioner agrees with the
men in this. I trust that every pre-
caution will be taken to see that
nothing of the sort takes place. The
standard set should be one to which
a man who is willing to do a fair
day's work should be able to conform
for a reasonable number of years."

In conclusion Judge Curlew says
that the chief commissioner sees the
justification for the men's vigilance,
and "has intimated his intention to see
that no grounds for complaint shall
exist."

SHORTAGE OF NATURAL GAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

ST. THOMAS, Ont.—Because of the
government order prohibiting the use
of natural gas for manufacturing pur-
poses after July 1, it is expected that
the chopping mill and cheese factory
at Shelden may have to close. Simi-
lar conditions apply all over Western
Ontario where natural gas has been so
freely used in manufacturing pur-
poses of all kinds. The prohibition
was ordered by the Ontario railway
and municipal board some months
ago, and covers all natural gas fields
in Ontario. The step was taken fol-
lowing the natural gas shortage last
winter during the fuel shortage.

ALIEN EXEMPTIONS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A strong protest
against the number of aliens reciv-
ing exemption from military duty was
entered by W. R. Smyth, K. C., chief
public representative, at an appeal
tribunal presided over by Mr. Justice
Ferguson, recently.

DETROIT, MICH.

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(CREAMED)
BUTTERMILK

Light Breakfast Lunch
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Right Quality, Right Style.
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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Miss Violet Markham is one of the women recently co-opted to serve on a British subcommittee which has been set up in connection with the new "luxury" tax. Miss Markham was associated with Mrs. Tennant in the National Service Department, as constituted under Mr. Neville Chamberlain, when she acted as assistant director of the women's branch. She also served on the joint committee of the Board of Trade and Home Office which was appointed to deal with the substitution of women for men. She is a member of the central committee on women's employment, and recently went to France as a member of the committee appointed to investigate and report upon certain allegations made in connection with the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in France. Miss Markham is well known as a student of social economics, and in former days she was one of the most brilliant champions of the Anti-Suffragist Party. Since the war, however, Miss Markham has changed her views as to the advisability of extending the Parliamentary franchise to women. Some three years ago Miss Markham married Major James Caruthers, M.V.O., D.S.O.

Walter Valen McDuffee, who has been nominated as a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education by Governor McCall, has been an important citizen of Springfield for some years, owing to his connection with the schools of that city, and because of his share in the management of other of the local betterment associations. Thus he has been a leader in the Springfield Improvement Association and also in the Central Philanthropic Association. During 1914-1916 he was a member of, and also secretary of, the commission which drew up a model charter for the city. His significance as an educator is as a protector of the interests of the teaching profession, especially on the pecuniary side. He has performed such service by much writing and speaking, and also officially as a member of the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement Board. On the State Board of Education, if confirmed by the Executive Council, he will be able to conserve the interests of the teachers in changes that lie ahead in the State's bellum and post-bellum activities.

Walter Dill Scott, director of the Northwestern University Bureau of Salesmanship Research of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., is serving in the United States War Department now as director of the committee on classification of the personnel of the army; and as such is proceeding from cantonment to cantonment to explain to the officers the new system of rating and card accounting. Professor Scott is the author of books on the "Theory of Advertising," "Increasing Human Efficiency," and other works of a similar sort, all growing out of his study of the problems of business, advertising, and activities which he has carried on at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., since he joined the faculty in 1901. He is a native of Illinois, and got his education at one of the State normal schools and at Northwestern University. He then studied for the ministry at McCormick Theological Seminary, but finally decided to be a teacher and investigator. His choice for his present position is due to his specialization in a field that business men and administrators are exploring more thoroughly than formerly.

Thomas Page Smith, Jr., of Boston, Mass., who is to have charge of the North Central District for the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, is a product of Harvard University training. By profession he is an advertising middleman. Early in the period of the war between Germany and the United States he began to serve his country in war camp administration service, and much of the time he has been in the Middle West. He will have 70 camps and cantonments under his care, in states north of Kentucky, west of the District of Columbia, and east of Utah; and everything pertaining to the religious "welfare" and entertainment activities of these camps will be referred to him for final adjustment. His headquarters will be at Chicago.

Arthur L. Thayer of Bangor, Me., who has been nominated for the post of sheriff of Penobscot County by Governor Milliken, with the expectation that he will enforce the prohibitory law better than has his immediate predecessor, is a lawyer of good standing in Bangor. He was a Progressive Party adherent while that organization lasted. In 1914 he was a candidate at the polls for the position he has now been named to fill, and he then stood for a rigid enforcement of the law against making and selling liquor. He is a Harvard College graduate, and studied law at the Harvard Law School. For at least five years, before he settled down to the practice of his profession, he was an administrator of College Y. M. C. A.'s. He comes to his duties as a law enforcement officer with a distinct moral purpose back of his career. He deems the law which he is specially enforce a righteous law, calculated to save individuals and society.

Frank Bartlett Willis of Columbus, O., who will be one of the Republican Party's candidates in the primaries for nomination as a candidate for the Governorship in the coming gubernatorial election, was Governor from 1915 to 1917. Previously he had been a Congressman for six years, and before that was in the State Legislature. He is of the more "staid," conservative type of Republican, is an effective orator and campaigner, and, as his latest decision shows, is a tenacious combatant in the politics when he is once committed to a policy. He fitted for the profession of law at Ohio Northern University, and then, after graduation from

this institution, taught economics and history to its students from 1894 to 1906, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice as a lawyer.

Herbert A. Youtz, who has been professor of theology at Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y., since 1908, has joined the faculty of the School of Theology of Yale University. Prior to teaching at Auburn he had been at McGill University, Montreal, P. Q., and at the Chicago Theological Seminary, in both cases teaching students of the Congregational denomination. He was born and grew up in Iowa, graduated at Simpson College, in that State, and then, after post-graduate work in Germany, studied at the theological school of Boston University, Boston, Mass. While in the vicinity of Boston he joined the Congregational denomination.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Farms for Soldiers

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.—In a recent address at Los Angeles, Secretary Franklin K. Lane, one of the men of vision of the Cabinet, outlined what he thought should be done to prepare for the home-coming of the soldier-millions after the war has been won and the world made a safe and sane place to live in. Said he: "In short, at the conclusion of the war, the United States should be able to say to its returning soldiers, 'If you wish to go upon a farm, here are a variety of farms of which you may take your pick, which the government has prepared against the time of your returning.'" Secretary Lane is preparing to ask Congress to authorize a survey of the waste lands, arid lands, swamp lands and cut-over timber lands. He declared that the cut-over lands alone aggregated about two hundred million acres, equaling the combined areas of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Delaware, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Of the swamp lands and their value when properly treated, we are well informed in this region, in which so many valuable farms have been secured by drainage systems. The lands we do not know so much about, but it is well known that no better land can be found for agriculture when the necessary water is supplied. The sources of this supply are often accessible.

"When the War Is Over"

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—This world is going to be a beautiful place in which to live if all the visions currently conjured up with the phrase "when the war is over" are realized. The few words give solace and hope to millions. "When the war is over" food will be cheaper, and clothes, and everything else that man uses. All our troubles are going to be over after the war, all our dreams realized. So goes the popular notion. Our desire to have it over with is understandable. No nation is naturally fonder of peace. War was thrust upon us by brutal aggression of an insane power. There was nothing to do but accept the challenge, and there is no regret or faltering now, but peace is the natural estate of America and will always be looked forward to even in the heat of war. There is no danger that this feeling will result in peace before the time ripe. All we know of the price of peace, worthy of the name is the defeat of Germany. The nation that went into the war with eyes open and a full understanding of the sacrifices demanded will not be turned aside until the end is reached no matter how alluring the prospect, "when the war is over."

Either Germans or Americans

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—A movement nation-wide in extent has been undertaken to encourage American citizens of German birth or ancestry in their loyalty to the United States Government. It is proposed "to form shoulder-to-shoulder committees of straight Americans and those of German origin in the campaign to utilize the power of millions of loyal German-Americans throughout the nation." One of the leaders of the movement says: "The last thing we want is to play a lone game as German-Americans. We want the Americans of German origin to work side by side with Americans of other racial origins." However sincere the promoters of this campaign are, and however laudable the aim they have in view, they should drop the term "German-American" to describe those whom they intend to strengthen in their devotion to American institutions. The day of the hyphen is past. We have no use for German-Americans in this country or anything what-so-ever that will indicate a divided allegiance. Either a man of German birth or ancestry who lives here is a German or he is an American. He cannot be part one and part the other. "We want America to win this war as we never wanted anything in the world," says the leader already quoted. "We cannot think of any nobler work for German-Americans to do than help win it." Very well. Then let the "National Patriotic Council of Americans of German Origin" proclaim itself and its members wholly American.

BALLARAT AND WAR SAVINGS MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau
BALLARAT, Vic.—Enthusiasm for the War Savings movement in Ballarat received a fine impetus through the National Day and Night celebrations which took place here recently, when the citizens endeavored to make the effort a complete success.
The afternoon was given over to the school children. The weather was ideal for an out-door gathering, and

the children, 2500 in number, marched through the principal streets of the city. The procession, a mile in length, marshaled by the headmasters and male teachers of the school, was imposing and picturesque, each school having its own special display. The outstanding features in each group were patriotism and loyalty.

Every child had a personal interest in the work, all were given something to do; for those who were not waving flags or patriotic emblems, carried placards with appeals to the public to buy War Loan bonds and War Savings certificates. One small lad announced that he owned a War Loan bond and asked the onlooker "Do you?" while a little maid appealed through the information that her Daddy was flying, and so on through the entire length of the procession.

To write of all the clever, original, humorous and novel features of the display would take much space, but as an instance of the practical side of the whole effort, it may be mentioned that the white dresses of the girls of one school were bespangled with imitation gold coins, indicative of the great need of the true metal. How proudly they waved the nation's flags! The Union Jack, the flags of the Allies and their own Australian banner. How bravely the little ones stepped out to keep time with their schoolmates, all marching to the strains of the state schools' bugle bands and other juvenile bands of the district, placed at intervals throughout the procession, and how the heart of many an onlooker glowed with affection for the youthful army, so cheerfully doing its noble bit and adding another link to the loyal chain that binds the school children of Victoria.

Subsequently the children were entertained in the Alfred Hall where a film of pictures was screened showing the methods used to induce people to subscribe to the war fund. All concerned in the afternoon celebrations were thanked and congratulated by the executive committee for the gigantic advertisement, which, they were assured, was most beneficial to the cause.

Encouraged by the example of President Wilson in heading the Liberty Loan procession carrying the Stars and Stripes, the mayors and mayors-esses of city and town, in the evening led a most interesting gathering starting from the Returned Soldiers and Sailors Institute. The large number of women taking part made the procession unique in the history of Ballarat.

Included in the procession were councilors and other municipal officers, returned soldiers of all ranks, relatives of soldiers and sailors on service and of those who have served. Red Cross trench and all patriotic workers, rifle clubs including women's clubs, citizen defense forces, many factory managers and heads of private firms with their employees, War Savings groups, scouts and fire brigades, military bugle and district bands and decorated motor cars which carried disabled soldiers.

For all who who took part seats were reserved at the Alfred Hall where a patriotic program was given, including appeals from the platform for the purchase of certificates. Two energetic secretaries and many helpers canvassed throughout the hall and met with magnificent responses. The amount subscribed and promises of subscription being £29,359. Names of subscribers and amounts were announced. The group system is being successfully carried out and as a result of National Day and Night celebrations many fine groups were formed with large memberships.

The state schools worked at top speed, many of them canvassing their areas; pledges were issued to all in their localities, and in this way few were missed. Triangle contests were popular. One school challenged two others to a friendly contest in rivalry began. Several country schools also sent challenges which were accepted. Four-minute appeals were made nightly at all picture theaters with good results; the first night brought promises of £9680. The recruiting officer for the Ballarat district visited outlying places, accompanied by speakers and by Ballarat bankers who had certificates for sale. Ballarat's total subscriptions to the War Loan including certificates of April 13 was £177,000, but as the sale of certificates is continuing indefinitely, it is hoped that a very large sum will be available by the end of June.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, has been absent from the city for several days past, visiting in the East. He was given a great reception by his followers in Montreal and Quebec. According to present intentions, the venerable French Canadian leader will visit Toronto. While there are the usual rumors of Sir Wilfrid resigning, and changes in the leadership of the party and so forth, it is safe to say that these rumors have no more foundation than have similar stories which have been prevalent since 1911.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Conserving Talk

Unanimous approval, it is expected, will be given to the proposed new speaking rule of the Constitutional Convention which has reconvened in Massachusetts. No member is to be allowed to make a speech longer than 30 minutes except by vote of the convention. This is a move that should make for efficiency; most certainly it is in harmony with the humane tendency of the times. Of course there are speakers to whom it is a pleasure to listen for two hours or more. But are they not likable as much for the way they talk as for what they say? Nor do all the interesting talkers stick closely to their subject. Indeed many of the most delightful monologists, like Bernard Shaw, recall the Persian proverb that "Great talkers are like broken pitchers—everything runs out of them." Praed was thinking of such a one when he wrote: His talk is like a stream which runs with rapid change from rocks to roses. It slipped from politics to puns; It passed from Mahomet to Moses; Beginning with the laws that keep The planets in their radiant courses, And ending with some precept deep For dressing eels or shoeing horses.

In the Lima Fashion

The Peruvians have a custom which should find favor with undergraduates in colleges of the United States, who find the prosiness of some of the lecturers one of the trials of the educational process. It is no secret that one of the most popular professors of a certain New England college is the most entertaining. Indeed he has so perfected his method that his sessions take on the air of a performance rather than a lecture, for he is a reader skilled in the resources of "platform art." As histrionic talent and expository ability are not often found combined, the lack might be supplied by holding literary-musical soirees, like the one announced in the Lima Comercio of April 5. During the evening there were to be 10 discourses by scholarly speakers, and between each pair of discourses a tango, waltz, polka, two step, or mazurka. The program began with an orchestral introduction, and ended with "uso de la palabra libre," signifying "everybody talks." Rather a variation upon a whole lecture evening during which one person does all the talking.

"The Compleat Angler"

The United States Government's position that angling does not constitute an activity suitable to the times will doubtless hold for the duration of the war. For General Crowder's lieutenants have shown by their arrest of a fisherman at Syracuse, N. Y., under the anti-idler law, that they do not at present subscribe to Izaak Walton's sentiments in "The Compleat Angler": "No life so happy and so pleasant as the life of a well-governed Angler; for when the lawyer is swallowed up with business, and the statesman is preventing or contriving plots, then we sit on cowslip banks, hear the birds sing, and possess ourselves in as much quietness as these silent silver streams." In Massachusetts the Governor has given 30 days' notice that all able-bodied men between 18 and 51 must engage in a useful occupation. On the farms, if nowhere else, there is work for all. Nor can lack of special training be pleaded as an excuse, with the government offering \$4.12 a day for unskilled labor in shipyards.

The Big Sisters

When women conductors began work on the Broadway cars in New York some timorous persons dreaded to think of the unpleasant experiences that might befall the adventurers in their new occupation. It quickly became evident that the conductorettes were an eminently sensible lot and could take care of themselves quite nicely. The romantic tradition of the girl who is like unto a shrinking violet passes slowly, even in Philadelphia, where sedition mongers, food profiteers and unpatriotic pessimists have awakened to the distressing fact that the "big sisters" will catch them if they don't watch out. These women have banded themselves to help to end the invisible war against the United States that is being waged from within by conscious and unconscious Germans.

FLOUR QUESTION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
REGINA, Sask.—All the flour mills of Western Canada are now grinding white corn flour and oat flour, following arrangements completed by the Canada Food Board. The board has also arranged for millers and several elevator companies to distribute these substitute flours throughout the western provinces. Prices for oat flour have been fixed at \$9.80 per barrel, \$4.90 for 98 pounds, \$2.50 for 49 pounds and \$1.20 for 24 pounds. The price for white corn flour cannot be fixed owing to the fluctuations on the corn market. The mills will grind and market white corn flour at 2 per cent over the cost of production.

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Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
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Two persons, \$3.50 a day.
Special weekly rates on application.
No rooms without bath.
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The Charlesgate
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Corner Beacon Street and Back Bay Park
Overlooking Charles River and Fenway Park. Cool, quiet and attractive, furnished or unfurnished suites for permanent or transient occupancy at moderate rates.
Dining Room operated entire year.
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On the side of the old Moosilauke Mountain. Wonderful scenery, pure air, sparkling waters, wholesome food. No mosquitoes here. Plenty of sport, golf (no charge), tennis, riding, driving, fishing, climbing. Retired people. No transient crowds. Season opens July 1st. Rates moderate. Write H. E. MacKee, Manager, Box 12, Breezy Point, Warren, N. H.
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The Daylight Trip—All the Way by Water and Always in Sight of Land—Only Route Via CAPE COD CANAL
To New York, \$5.23
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(Sundays) State Rooms—Meals—The Best Four Hours of Daylight with View of the Famous Canal, Sights and scenes of New York Harbor in the morning.
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Leave Central Wharf every Mon., Tuesday, and Sat. at 6 P. M. Change of service beginning Tuesday, June 18. Leave at 5 P. M. Inquiries, tickets and telephone at Wharf Office, Pier 11, Hill 4300. Also City Office, 332 Washington St., Tel. Main 2584.

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Two sailings weekly. Connections for Savannah and Jacksonville.
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H. E. BURNETT, 17 Battery Pl., New York, 60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

ROYAL MESSAGE TO QUEBEC
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, has sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec the following message in reply to the message forwarded on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty King George: "His Majesty the King has commanded me to inform you that he received with much satisfaction your message on behalf of the government and people of the Province of Quebec, on the occasion of his birthday. His Majesty appreciates this well-merited tribute to the heroism of His Majesty's forces and of those of his allies, and he feels confident that the soldiers of Quebec will play a worthy part in securing final victory and a lasting peace."

MAINE WAR GARDENS INCREASE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—Figures announced by Mrs. Harry B. Heywood of the war garden committee of this city show that the 125 to 135 war gardens of last year have been increased to 275 to 300 this year. Last year's acreage reached from 60 to 80 acres, while this year's figures show between 90 and 100 acres. It is hoped the crop will be double in value that of last year.

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Special weekly rates on application.
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Overlooking Charles River and Fenway Park. Cool, quiet and attractive, furnished or unfurnished suites for permanent or transient occupancy at moderate rates.
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Publicity Bureau, MORRISVILLE, VT.

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25 Miles Unobstructed View
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The addition also includes large new dining rooms. The high degree of personal service so long characteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be resolutely maintained.

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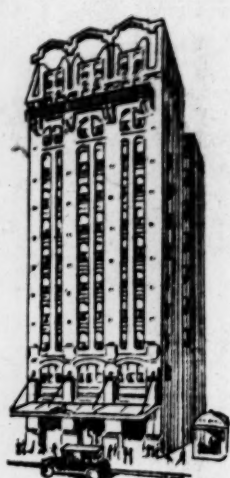
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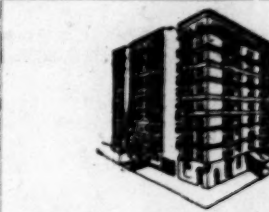
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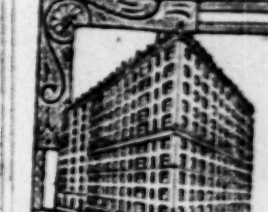
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At all the year round hotels of the highest class. American Plan \$4.00 per day and upwards.
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A world-famed hotel, homelike, refined, restful. All outside rooms and suites. Cuisine unexcelled. MODERATE RATES—EUROPEAN PLAN
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Free garage
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New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00
Under the Personal Direction of
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Modern Country Home, All Conveniences, Excellent Table, Boating, Tennis, Etc.
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THE CENTENARY OF CHARLES GOUNOD



WITHOUT question, the work for which Gounod, the French composer, chiefly deserves to have his centenary, which falls on June 17, taken notice of, is his opera, "Faust." If this composition were left out of account, and if Gounod had to stand on the fame of his other creations, like "Romeo and Juliette" and "Mireille" in the opera repertory, and like "The Redemption" and "Mors et Vita" in the oratorio repertory, the musical public might excusably, perhaps, let the day go unheeded. But as long as "Faust" figures in the matter, then the centenary becomes of the widest importance. For is not this work, the world over, accepted as the greatest example of French opera? May it not, moreover, be truly called the most popular masterpiece of all opera?

The popularity and vitality of the work is no doubt to be referred to Gounod's musical characterization of Marguerite, his process of portraiture running through the scenes of the kermis, the garden, the church and the prison, but finding its most human and less mechanically dramatic moments in the garden scene, in which occur Marguerite's "Jewel Song" and Faust's apostrophe to Marguerite's dwelling. Nowhere else has Gounod achieved such persuasive delineation as here, not even in the exquisite balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliette"; and if any other composer has ever given a heroine an outline so clear as that which he has given Marguerite in the soliloquy of the necklace and mirror, or if any other has given a heroine an idealization so poignant as he has given her in Faust's air, "Salut, demeure chaste et pure," the great public has yet to become convinced of it.

Indeed, in the opinion of Camille Saint-Saëns, a Frenchman who himself has made a popular success as an inventor of opera character, Gounod sketched a more appealing portrait of Marguerite, and of Juliette and Mireille, too, for that matter, than did the poet from whom the original is taken. In a discourse which he prepared

readily recognizable. England alone understands Shakespeare's Juliette; Germany alone understands Goethe's Marguerite; and Provence alone understands Mistral's Mireille. But the world at large comprehends Gounod's women. It accepts Mireille, Marguerite and Juliette as his daughters."



Mme. Gounod, after Ingres

The writing of an opera on the drama of Goethe seems to have been one of Gounod's early ambitions, though historians know of his interest in the project more from reminiscences which he gave out in the glow of his mature fame than from anything they find recorded about his youth. There can be no question, however, as to his having read Goethe's play in French, near the

tute. Fanny, who was lately married to Hensel, painter and artistic propagandist, says in her diary, under date of April 23 at Rome:

"In the evening people dropped in. Gounod is such an enthusiast in music as I have seldom seen. He likes my little Venetian piece very much,

most desired, while waiting for his term at the Villa to expire, was an opportunity for winning the applause of audiences. For when he found such opportunity in Vienna in 1842, he appears to have been quite happy. Here he appeared as conductor, directing a requiem of his and pleasing the Viennese musical public with his talents.

HIS days as a traveling student over, Gounod spent a more or less commonplace musical eight years in Paris. Then he began to climb the ladder leading to opera fame and reached the top on March 19, 1859, when his "Faust," libretto by Barbier and Carré, was produced at the Théâtre Lyrique.

The story of the production has been gone over by the composer's biographers, de Boet, Faguerre and Prod'homme and Dandelot; also by the composer himself in the autobiography which he published years afterward through the encouragement of his British collaborator in musical and literary undertakings, Georgina Weldon. It is just possible that certain details have been forced out of perspective and that the whole matter has been set forth in a way to put the composer in a sentimentally heroic light. But at any rate, it seems that many persons at first failed to see that the garden scene, with its "Jewel Song" for the soprano and with its "Salut, demeure chaste et pure" aria for the tenor, was one of the greatest opera episodes ever written.

Among the critics who attended the first performance, Berlioz, according to the evidence presented by the biographers, alone appears to have realized that Mme. Carvalho, the Marguerite, was interpreting vocal melody of high significance here; and he alone appears to have gone so far as even to express incredulity about the melody which Barbot, the Faust, was singing here. But it is the way of those who write the life of a musician, to exult over the discomfiture of his critics. Gounod himself furnishes the most pleasantly ironical comment of anybody in a chapter of the autobiography which he devotes to expressing his feelings about the critical profession. He says:

"When I gave 'Faust' in Paris in March, 1859, certain friends of mine



Charles Gounod, after Ingres

go to sleep before the end of it. You must make extensive cuts. Then, the aria of Faust! And that quartet, which is so long! My dear fellow, take care! Again, you have in the fourth act the cathedral scene, which is ineffective; and the final scene of Valentine after the duel. Black, black, black and ineffective!"

"After the performance they talked of the chorus of the old men in the kermis scene and of the soldiers' chorus in the fourth act; and somebody said: 'You see, you can write melody. There it is in these two numbers. Why have you not put it into the others?'"

WHEN the composer thus turned the laugh on the doubts of his friends, "Faust" had been for a good while in the repertory of the Paris Opéra, having been taken there from the Théâtre Lyrique and produced with new scenery, in 1869, Miss Nilsson singing the rôle of Marguerite.

If there were not the fame of "Faust" to sustain Gounod as a figure in modern music, there would still remain for him a minor popularity in certain fragments of his vocal writing. Among the best of these, all must agree, are his short cantata, "Gallia," and the two numbers, "Lovely Appear" and "Unfold, Ye Portals," in "The Redemption." These doubtless have a different source of inspiration from other examples of his writing for chorus. They belong to the period of his sojourn in England at the time of the Franco-Prussian War and afterward, and they can probably be explained as owing something in style and spirit to the English school of anthem writing.

However that may be, all of Gounod's music that survives in the repertory of the opera house and of the concert hall today is distinctly on the vocal rather than the instrumental order.

In the Park Monceau address, Saint-Saëns refers to Gounod's vocal understanding, which he calls rare for recent times, and says: "Is not the voice the living, divine instrument? To those who cherish and serve it in its beauty,

it gives in exchange the immortal instruments change and go out of fashion, but the voice remains." He adds that we can perform today the music of Palestrina, Roland de Lassus and Jenequin for voice, whereas it is impossible to do anything with Sixteenth Century instrumental scores, which are merely interesting documents, relegated to collections in museums.

Gounod, generally speaking, used a

simple style of writing for the voice in opera, from "Sappho," with which he first made himself known to the stage in 1851, to "Zamora," with which he went before the public 30 years afterward. He was not one of those composers who become more abstruse as

not a tournament. What is chiefly required, he said, is that music should have verity, sentiment and dramatic purpose. These qualities, the world well knows, he usually sought through the most direct means.

His opera rôles have furnished opportunity for great singers, more especially, perhaps, women, to distinguish themselves, from Pauline Viardot to Mary Garden. Those who have won laurels interpreting his ingratiating melody include Mmes. Patti, Gueymard, Sasa, Kellogg, Albani, Nordica, Eames, Adams, Calvé, Melba and Farrar. Many singers of secondary importance have for a moment raised themselves to the dignity of first-rate artists in the part of Marguerite, so vocally agreeable, so emotionally true is the music of the garden, the church and the prison scenes. Women with low voice as well as those with high have found the rôle within their powers.

At his centenary, Gounod deserves to have mention made of something else than the exquisite passages of solo melody for voice and the imperishable pages of part writing for chorus which he left behind him. For he did a great service in the legal as well as the artistic side of his calling. He struggled all through the latter years of his career against the business of musical piracy which used to thrive so rankly, and there is no telling how much he did for the rights of composers in general by standing up and fighting single-handed for his own. Today a society exists for the protection of musical works. But 45 years ago, nothing of the sort stood between composer and publisher.

In particular, he objected to the plan of certain publishers in England of putting his music into print with the melodies changed and with the form and meaning, as he declared, ruined. Then, too, he opposed with all his might the so-called royalty system, under which the artist who performed a composer's work, such as



Poster showing famous interpreters of Gounod's rôles

they gain in technical command. Nor was he, like Verdi, one of those whose growth can be traced through periods. He was never given to old-school formalism or to latter-day complexity. He expressed his feelings about the academic rules of counterpoint and fugue by describing them as the gymnastics of music; as the grammar of composition and not composition itself; as rhetoric, not eloquence. Writing music in modern times, he held, is

a song, was allowed a pecuniary interest in it. Lastly, he registered disapproval of the doctrine of "public domain," under which publishers took possession of old master works, put editions of them on the market at comparatively small cost and reaped large profits. According to his views, such an enterprise ought to be handled by the state, and the composer's heirs ought to receive revenue from the sales.



The Opera House, Paris, associated with early performances of "Faust"

for the dedication of the Gounod monument in the Park Monceau, Paris, Saint-Saëns remarked to the following effect: "We can hardly call Marguerite, Juliette and Mireille daughters of Goethe, Shakespeare and Mistral, because in the same measure that the poets have invented their heroines, the composer has invented his, which belong to him alone. The composer's characters may be less complete, but they are nearer to us; they are more easy of access to the people. Then, too, by their very musical nature, they are everywhere more

time when he was leaving the Paris Conservatory and was going on his three years' visit to Italy as holder of the Grand Prize of Rome. In those days he may have thought of setting to music all he read and all he saw. A youth whom Fanny Mendelssohn would call "passionate and romantic to excess" might no doubt imagine masterpieces growing out of every experience. For so the alert daughter of the Mendelssohn family did call him when she met him in 1840, the first year of his residence at the Villa Medici as a beneficiary of the French Insti-

for them the Beethoven sonata, "Farewell, Absence and Return," and something from "Fidelio." There was nothing else to do, for the skies were heavy and the proposed walk seemed likely not to come off. But "by half past eleven," the diary under date of May 17 reads, "it was quite bright, so we resolved amid general exclamations of joy to walk to the Coliseum." They took their way past the Fountain of Trevi and other landmarks familiar to them by day, but more or less strange by night, and at last arrived at the site of the ancient city and began to pick their way among the ruins. Referring to the view of the Coliseum, the diarist remarks that the moon kept disappearing behind the clouds and then peeping out again; and she goes on to say:

"After staying a good while we walked back the length of the Forum. Gounod climbed an acacia tree and threw down whole branches of blossoms, so that we looked like Birnam Wood walking to Dunsinane."

THE young French musician seems to have enjoyed the general social and artistic atmosphere of the Villa Medici, over which the painter, Ingres, officiated as director; but he seems, at the same time, to have felt that Rome was a better place for an architect or a sculptor to study in than for a musician. There was, to be sure, abstract romance enough for him in Italy. Did he not say in after years that the starlight summer evenings of the island of Capri gave him the idea of his "Walpurgis Night" ballet in "Faust"? Even in the study of Italian opera he could accomplish little, for the doings of that branch of art were more manifest at the Théâtre-Italien in Paris than at any place within reach of the Villa. It is quite certain that he meditated often on the distance by coach that he was removed from home and Paris. But he had recourse to that solace of the musician who is thrown on a voiceless strand—the reading of the scores of the old masters. He is said to have pondered much at this time on the pages of the "Alceste" of Lulli, the two "Iphigenias" of Gluck and the "Don Giovanni" of Mozart.

What the hopeful artist probably



The garden scene from "Faust," as staged in 1869



Gounod's birthplace in Paris

THE HOME FORUM

The Law of Right

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANKIND at its best has not reached its present concept of righteousness in a day; that has come through long centuries of struggle, suffering, and revelation. Although God, in whom all goodness or righteousness dwells, has ever been the same, men have not always known this. Some have caught glimpses of the truth as one beholds a far-off object on the horizon; others have had a nearer view, but still not close enough for them to register the vision; while the comparatively few, whom the world calls its seers and prophets, have approached more nearly to the divine realities and beheld them with clear spiritual perception. And today the universe of Truth is not something chimerical, doubtful, fugitive, but stands revealed through Christian Science as the one great reality.

Now it will never be possible to get a sure basis for individual right thinking and acting until a reliable standard of reference is reared. Do not men erect standards for comparison in every department of life? Every bar of steel which finds its place in the ribs of a ship has to conform to certain definite tests of elasticity and breaking strain; every gallon of milk sold to the public must contain at least certain fixed proportions of different ingredients. Experience has fixed these and similar standards, and men insist that they be adhered to so that fraud may be kept in check. And one and all of such standardizations tend to promote in communities the practice of righteousness, instead of the corruptions of evil.

Where, then, must human beings turn for a standard which will be to them a reliable guide in the contemplation and pursuit of righteousness? Where, but to God? Now, this is no empty saying, for the simple reason that Christian Science has discovered the truth concerning God, so that the Supreme Being now stands revealed to mankind as never before. It can no longer be said that God is too great to be known or understood, too far aloof from creation to be apprehensible to mankind. All such arguments are but the froth of material belief. They have

no weight at all when cast into the balance against the spiritual fact that God is ever present. And this is the truth which Christian Science declares. It may be urged that the statement that God is ever present does not by itself help very much, that something more precise needs to be told about His nature. And no objection can be taken to such a point, which Christian Science answers in the fullest possible manner.

Christian Science says that God is good and that God is Spirit. Hence it follows that Spirit or good is ever present. These words contain the basis for right thinking and practice. Mortals believe in the reality of a material universe, containing material objects governed by material law. But what is the truth as revealed by divine Science? It is that, since Spirit is infinite, there exists in reality only a spiritual universe, governed by perfect spiritual law. What is the nature of this spiritual universe? It consists entirely of spiritual ideas. All the trouble which mankind endures arises from the erroneous belief in the reality of matter. The human mind localizes material objects, appropriates them in belief, and the sense of proprietorship forms a plea for strife and wrangling and even bloodshed. It is certain that warfare between men and between nations will continue in some form or other, even after "war," as commonly understood, ceases, until false material sense has been entirely destroyed and spiritual ideas have taken its place.

The human struggle is one entirely between the spiritual idea and material sense; and who can doubt on which side ultimate victory will lie? Victory will always lie with Truth and Truth's expression. It is this certainty which inspires individuals to meet unrighteousness within and beyond themselves with fortitude and courage; and it is the same assurance which binds together as nations in the effort to destroy the utterly false belief that material force can usurp the place of spiritual power. Perceiving the indestructible nature of the spiritual idea, Mrs. Eddy could write on page 355 of Science and Health: "Let us remember

that the eternal law of right, though it can never annul the law which makes sin in its own executioner, exempts man from all penalties but those due for wrong-doing." There is a tremendously significant ring in these words. They testify to the fact that, as a man is conscious of the presence of good, he is protected in the pursuit of righteousness by "the eternal law of right." No law exists to neutralize or nullify his efforts.

Long ago the children of Israel were assured of the activity of the law of right. "And ye shall serve the Lord your God, and he shall bless thy bread, and thy water; and I will take sickness away from the midst of thee." To serve the Lord is to live in obedience to Truth and to pursue the path of righteousness, relying on the eternal law of right. And what is the reward? Health and the supply of human needs. This precisely is what is said, if in different words, in Isaiah: "And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever."

Men often stand haltingly between the ways of right and wrong. It sometimes seems so difficult, they think, to follow the upright path. That is a temptation which seems to pursue unrelentingly the spiritual idea. But it has to be recognized as only a temptation or suggestion trying to ensnare men into the belief that good is not omnipotent. No suggestion, however, can destroy the fact that neither penalty nor punishment should follow on thinking right and acting right, because behind them is the divine law of right.

Rain

Flickering of incessant rain
On flashing pavements;
Sudden scurry of umbrellas;
Bending, recurved blossoms of the storm.

The wind comes clanging and clattering
From long white highroads whipping
In ribbons up summits.
They strew upon the city gusty wafts
Of apple-blossom.
And the rustling of innumerable
translucent leaves.
Uneven tinkling, the lazy rain
Dripping from the eaves.

—John Gould Fletcher.

New Zealand's Most Northerly Coast

"The coast-line of the northern part of the Auckland Peninsula is one of the most beautiful in the world," Dr. James Mackintosh Bell writes in "The Wilds of Maoriland." "Long reaches of sand-beach alternate with longer stretches of rugged headland; along the latter rock-bound section of the coast are small gravel or sand bordered bays, and here and there deep inlets extend far into the interior. Perhaps the most beautiful of these inlets is Whangaroa Harbor—about thirty-five miles north of the Bay of Islands. It is a beautiful land-locked harbor, bordered by green grassy slopes and steep cliffs backed in places by rugged volcanic crags of bizarre outline. Its surface is dotted by numerous islands, its shore-line indented by many winded bays, its narrow entrance flanked by great precipices, in which the waves have excavated caverns and grottoes of fantastic form."

"Long before the white man came, Whangaroa Harbor was a favorite meeting-ground of the Maoris, and in connection with their old strongholds, the outlines of which can still be traced on many a hillside, lurk stories of almost forgotten battles waged in the warlike past. Later, whalers in great numbers resorted to the harbor, which they found a convenient base for scouring the Southern Sea."

"It was a chilly day in early September when Edward Clarke and I left our camp on Whangaroa Harbor for the long ride to the North Cape. Much of the scenery was desolate and devoid of interest, but the writer gives

one or two delightful pictures, such as the ride from Waipapakauri to Hukare along the sea beach, "which, open and expansive, stretched far to the southward to the sand-covered cliffs of Ahipara, and away to the northward, till lost in the dim haze which marked the horizon of a sky of deepest blue."

"Oh! the glories of that twenty-mile ride along that hard, shell-strewn sand-beach; the multiform, yellow sand-dunes on our right, the blue, sparkling ocean on our left. The sea was calm, but the unceasing swell on the broad sweep of the Tasman fumed great white breakers high on to the beach with the advancing tide, and brought with each forward movement strange creatures to our feet. Sea-birds, innumerable and of great variety, floated serenely around us—their shrill shrieks at times being lost in the roar of the breakers. How mysterious seemed the albatross as it soared low over the sea; how beautiful the white and gray gulls, as they shot from the beach as we approached, to light on a wave, or on the sand a short distance beyond."

From Parengarenga the travelers explored the extreme north of the peninsula, visiting Cape Maria van Diemen, the "bolster promontory of the Reinga, famed in Maori legend," and the North Cape.

"On our second night out from Parengarenga we camped close to the Reinga in a deserted hut, near the point where a tiny stream finds its way across a narrow stretch of sand between pinnacles of rock to the sea."

The luxuriant grass, the clumps of stately cabbage trees, the flowers blooming here and there made the narrow valley seem an oasis after the darkening ocean through which we had passed during the day. The evening was calm and wonderfully clear, and the air so balmy that it was delightful to rest for a while after our long ride, and drink in quietly the beauty of the scene. Behind rose high hills, their rolling summits covered by yellowish-green flax and white-flowering manuka. A dark green forest cloaked the upper reaches of the valley, while nearer at hand meandered a blue ribbon of water bordered by vivid green grass. Below stretched a broad sand-beach strewn with shells of countless hues, commingled by the wear of ages. Beyond lay the calm waters of the bay, softly pink in the fading light of the setting sun, which purpled the gloomy precipices high above, and outlined the circle of tiny islets standing like sentinels guarding the entrance of the little bay.

"In the far away distance across the darkening ocean appeared the dim blue outlines of the islands of the Three Kings. . . . A flight of sea birds rose and soared seaward, their strident chorus lost amid the distant roar of the breakers along the open coast. From the forest burst forth the joyous notes of tuis—a welcoming serenade. In such an idyllic spot we should have passed a peaceful night, but strange, uncanny noises filled the air without. The morning light revealed the fact that our nocturnal visitors were penguins which found beneath the old floor a convenient nesting-place."

plants and flowers—we catch a glimpse of him standing there, watching bank swallows and listening to the faint music of the boat horns in the deep, romantic valley below, where the Kentucky arks, passing southward, turned the corners of the verdurous cliffs as the musical gondolas turn the corners of vine-hung Venice in the waters of the Adriatic. On and on southward; visiting a roosting place of the passenger pigeon which was reported to him as forty miles long; he counted ninety nests in one beech tree. We see him emerging upon the Kentucky barrens which were covered with vegetation and open for the sweep of the eye.

"Now, at last, he meets the spring in full tide; all nature is bursting into bud and blossom. No longer are the redoubt and the dogwood conspicuous as its heralds. Now, overflowing the forest, advances the full-crested wave of bird-life up from the south, from the tropics. New and unknown species are everywhere before his eyes; their new melodies are in his ears; he is busy drawing, coloring, naming them for his work."

"So he passes out of our picture, southward bound; encountering a cloud of parakeets and pigeons, emerging from a cave with a handkerchief full of bats, swimming creeks, sleeping at night alone in the wilderness. . . . he vanishes from the forest scene, never from the memory of mankind."



Drawn from photograph taken for The Christian Science Monitor

In Batum, Georgian Port on the Black Sea

"We left by the 9:30 a. m. express for Batum," writes Edith Fraser Benn in "An Overland Trek From India," describing a trip made some dozen years ago.

"Our train was drawn by two petrol engines, each of which had two funnels, one at each end. Though called an express the train went very slowly and stopped at nearly every station."

whither crowds of people of various types came to watch. We overtook at one of the sidings one of the gray-painted, round-bodied oil trains carrying petrol to Batum.

"After leaving the valley of the Kura the Georgian military railway climbs up the Surram hills, which form the watershed between that river and the Rion. Here the scenery

is very lovely; the line runs through a fine mountain gorge, the cliffs of which are covered with a mass of green foliage and pools of clear water lie at the foot."

"Presently the line left the mountains and began to descend into the plains of the ancient Imerethia, the Land of the Golden Fleece. It is truly a rich and fertile country, wa-

tered by the Rion, the Phasis of ancient days. On all sides is a mass of semi-tropical vegetation; thick fields of high-standing maize and Indian corn; hoary old fig trees; wide-stretching vineyards."

"Here and there we obtained a glimpse of the sea and of the peaks of snow-capped mountains to the north. Far away to the right front Mount Elburz rears its head proudly against the darkening evening sky. The sun set as we neared Batum, and we found that it was already eight o'clock by Petersburg time, which is just an hour in advance of local time."

Lilacs

In some plain homestead's chamber trim
At best your beauty shows,
There earthen pitchers, coarse of
brim,
Your billowy blooms disclose.
For here, in altering moods of May,
You seem through toiled hours,
To stoop from lovelier state and play
The sweet plebeians of flowers.

—Edgar Fawcett.

Thackeray and His American Friends

In "Thackeray's Letters to an American Family" are to be found many interesting communications to Mrs. Baxter and her daughters. The following was written shortly after his return to London from his first American trip:

"13 Young St., Kensington,
Tuesday, May, 1853.

"Isn't it provoking? I have 2 posty letters one for Sally and for Lucy and Libby—and behold they are 4 miles off, and it's too late to fetch them before post. They were written on board. We had capital weather all things considered, 10 days, ½ passage: at Liverpool on Sunday, here yesterday; and seeing that Lady Stanley of Alderley had a ball that night, I plumped into the midst of the London world at once—and now it seems like a dream, the Second Avenue, and those six months in America. Here's the old club, and the old comfortable books; I have seen almost all my old friends, including the frying-pan—I bore being near it without beginning to fry. I care neither for frying-pan nor fire now. Crowe has gone away to his family like a fond, worthy fellow as he is—and we are parted and he seems like a dream too. Where are all the people I was so heartily fond of? . . . those good fellows, that kind Bishop of Montreal and Jolly Captain? We all shook hands at parting on the tender steamer and on the shore didn't care about each other a bit any more—Fate driving each different way and to pursue his different selfish interests. But though it is a whole fortnight (no, 13 days) since I saw 2nd Avenue, I've not forgotten you yet. No. . . . I look at the sunset very kindly, and do as I like. I haven't had the heart to move my watch from New York time? I pulled it out last night and showed it to the people at the ball and said, 'There, that's the real time.' They said, 'Isn't this a beautiful ball?' and says I—'Pish—this is nothing—go to New York if you want to see what a ball is.'—I saw as I spoke the stately knickerbockers, I saw the young ladies dressed in stripes, rainbows, and a thousand colors. . . . Balls, says I, indeed! as if there could be any balls after New York."

"I have a little business that keeps me here a day or two and then to Paris to the children. I am writing in a scampy way as to be in time for the post; which I couldn't write any sooner on account of business I have had, and 10,000 friends whom I must perforce see—but the mail mustn't go away without a shake of the hand to dear friends in the West, and a God bless you all—I don't think I shall send that letter to Sally though, 'tis full of wit and jibes and scorn—I want to keep 'em down, and do my best; but up they will come, and I tore up one, two, three on the voyage because they were so bitter."

"And so good-by and God bless all yours, my dear Mrs. Baxter—saying so seems like shaking hands and coming down the steps again. It was best to do it at once though, wasn't it? Ah how dreary my house looked! I couldn't sleep all night in the lonely place—and I dare say was thinking about the Second Avenue. I send my love once more to all friends there, and am yours always very gratefully and faithfully."

—W. M. THACKERAY.

Worldly Work

It would be glorious to see mankind at leisure for no time. It is nothing but work, work, work. I cannot easily buy a blank-book to write thoughts in; they are commonly ruled for dollars and cents.—Thoreau.

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Alexander Wilson Goes Through Kentucky

In James Lane Allen's book, "The Kentucky Warbler," the visiting professor tells at Lexington the story of Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist. We begin where the great ornithologist is passing through Kentucky, in the year 1810.

"It was the twenty-fourth of March when he started on his first trip southward through the woods of Kentucky. Spring was on the way, but had not yet passed northward. Nine-tenths of the Kentucky soil was then unbroken wilderness. The surface soil was deeper than now. . . . The woods were bare as yet, though filled with pigeons and squirrels and woodpeckers. On everything he was using his marvelous eyes; looking for birds, but looking at all human life, interested in the whole life of the forest. He mentions large cornfields and orchards of apple and peach trees. Already he finds the high fences, characteristic of the Kentuckians."

"It was on March twenty-ninth that, emerging from the high forest, he saw before him the little western metropolis of the pioneers, the city of the forefathers of many of us here today—Lexington. I wish I could stop to describe to you the picture as he painted it: the town stretching along its low valley; a stream running through the valley and turning several mills—water mills in Lexington a hundred years ago! In the market which you call Cheapside he saw the pillory and the stocks. . . . On a court

day he saw a thousand horses hitched around the courthouse square. He makes no mention of one thing he must have seen, but was perhaps glad to forget—the weavers and the busy looms; for in those days Kentuckians were making good linen and good homespun, as in Paisley."

"And I must not omit one note of his on the Kentuckians themselves, which flashes a vivid historic light on their character. By this time he rightly considered that he had had adventures worth relating, but he declares that if he attempted to relate them to any Kentuckian, the Kentuckian at once interrupted him and insisted on relating his own adventures as better worth while. Western civilization was of itself the one absorbing adventure to every man who had his share in it."

"On the fourteenth day of April he departed from Lexington, moving southward through the forest to New Orleans. Scarcely yet had the woods begun to turn green. He notes merely the white blossoms of the redroot peeping through the withered leaves, and the bud of the buckeye. With those sharp eyes of his he observed that whenever a hackberry tree had fallen cattle had eaten the bark."

"And now we begin to take leave of him; he is passing from our picture. We catch a glimpse of him standing on the perpendicular cliffs of solid limestone at the Kentucky River, green with a great number of

plants and flowers—we catch a glimpse of him standing there, watching bank swallows and listening to the faint music of the boat horns in the deep, romantic valley below, where the Kentucky arks, passing southward, turned the corners of the verdurous cliffs as the musical gondolas turn the corners of vine-hung Venice in the waters of the Adriatic. On and on southward; visiting a roosting place of the passenger pigeon which was reported to him as forty miles long; he counted ninety nests in one beech tree. We see him emerging upon the Kentucky barrens which were covered with vegetation and open for the sweep of the eye."

"Now, at last, he meets the spring in full tide; all nature is bursting into bud and blossom. No longer are the redoubt and the dogwood conspicuous as its heralds. Now, overflowing the forest, advances the full-crested wave of bird-life up from the south, from the tropics. New and unknown species are everywhere before his eyes; their new melodies are in his ears; he is busy drawing, coloring, naming them for his work."

"So he passes out of our picture, southward bound; encountering a cloud of parakeets and pigeons, emerging from a cave with a handkerchief full of bats, swimming creeks, sleeping at night alone in the wilderness. . . . he vanishes from the forest scene, never from the memory of mankind."

In the Deep, Green, Shadowy Glens

In the deep, green, shadowy glens
The silver fountains sing forever,
And evermore the wind is thy august
companion;
And thy peers are cloud and thunder,
and the face sublime
Of blue mid-heaven.

—Kendall.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1918

EDITORIALS

Delenda Est Carthago

THERE are two questions agitating Europe, and indeed the world, at the present moment, which it is decidedly difficult to separate. The first of these is Russia, the second the Jugo-Slav. The interdependence between these is, indeed, so intimate that it is impossible to discuss the one without perpetually running into the other. To begin with, the moment you touch the Russian question, you necessarily and inevitably touch the Polish question, and the moment you touch the Jugo-Slav question, you raise the whole question of the relation of Russia to the Balkans, and more than this, of the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Important as the whole Slav question has always been, it is only since the war began, and since the war aims of the Central Powers were openly declared, that the full significance of the Jugo-Slav question has been forced upon the world. In the pre-war days, when the Russian Colossus gave German statesmen sleepless nights, and bound together the Magyar and the Austrian in a way nothing else could, the Slav question was one which, as a matter of practical politics, was confined largely to the Balkans and the marches of the Russian Empire, and was summed up in the term, the Russian menace. When, however, the plans of Berlin and Vienna for their Mittel-Europa dream were given to the world, in a concrete shape, it became perfectly clear that the center of gravity of the menace had shifted from Petrograd to Berlin. When, later, the Russian Colossus proved to have feet of the purest clay, and was toppled into the dust, the Jugo-Slav question assumed an entirely different aspect. Vienna, it was seen, in lending itself servant to obey the behests of Berlin, had staked the future of the Hapsburg's Empire in a way which had never occurred to Franz Josef or Franz Ferdinand, inasmuch as to them the Russian Colossus had been of brass. The new Emperor must, however, be perfectly aware of the change which the Russian Revolution has created in Eastern Europe, and must by this time be fully aware that what is at stake, in the settlement ahead of him, is the integrity of his own Empire owing to the collapse of that of the Tsars.

It is doubtful to those best acquainted with the situation, whether the Russian Humpty-Dumpty, either with an Imperial crown or a Phrygian cap on his head, can ever be reassembled on the wall from which he fell some year and a half ago, with any assurance that he will remain there. Therefore, already, the allied statesmen are having to take into consideration the protection of the marches of the new Russia against an attack by Germany or Austria in the future. And the way in which measures for this are beginning more and more to be discussed, is through the setting up of a free Polish state as a buffer between the German Powers and Russia, and the carving of a Jugo-Slav confederacy out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which, in conjunction with the present Slavonic states of the Balkans, will be a bar to any future attempt of Berlin to threaten the safety of humanity, by stretching a huge military empire from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf.

What has stood in the way of the acceptance of such an idea, in the past, has been the curious sentimental friendship of the two Western Entente powers, more particularly of the United Kingdom, for Austria. It is no exaggeration to say that for decades past there has been a pro-Austrian tradition in Downing Street, and one of the great assets of her existence with which Austria gambled when she made herself servant to Berlin, to whom she would obey, was this curious traditional friendship of the British Foreign Office for Vienna. The ordinary Englishman never for a moment confounded the Germans of Austria with the Germans of Prussia or any other of the states of the German Empire. He never regarded the Austrian as a German at all, and in a less measure this was true also of the Frenchman. Those who understand the present Jugo-Slav question best know this to be the case, and are the most surprised at the casual manner in which Vienna threw one of the strongest props of the Empire into the melting pot. Even after the present war began, Downing Street insisted on separating Vienna from Berlin, and it has taken the worst indications of Austrian enmity to finally break the image stored on the shelves of the Foreign Office, and bring Downing Street to the point of seriously considering the disintegration of the Austrian Empire as a possibility. A year ago Downing Street was probably as completely committed to the theory of Austria's integrity as it has always been understood Washington was. Within the last few months, however, events have followed each other in so rapid a succession that Downing Street has been compelled at last to reconsider its point of view as Washington must be rapidly being forced to.

What has happened is extremely simple. The Königs-Platz has not merely thrown away the scabbard of the sword of Mittel-European conquest, it has gloried openly in its domination of Vienna as criminis participes, and the young and weak Emperor Karl has been compelled to repudiate "My Dear Sixtus," and permit himself to be bound to the wheels of the Königs-Platz war chariot, rather in the guise of a captive taking part in a Triumph than in that of an equal of the Kaiser. If then the Emperor Karl is going to prove to be as possessed of feet of clay as any Romanoff, and if the Hammer-God is going to rule the destinies of Mittel-Europa, the question has been forced at once on London, on Paris, on Washington, and even upon Rome, whether the policy of the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire will not have to be given up, and the formation of a Jugo-Slav confederation have to be considered equally with that of a free Poland.

What this means is something very serious to the Emperor Karl, and something which he and Count Czer-

nin, who has been his political *âme damnée*, will have to face. It is all very well for Count Czernin to talk of "the wretched, miserable Masaryk." That may do for the newspapers and the innocents. But everybody who knows anything, knows that Professor Masaryk's real cause of offense is that he has given to the world that remarkable brief of Count Czernin's composed for the information and intended for the eye only of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. In that remarkable document Count Czernin exposed the policy of the Austro-Hungarian oligarchy in all its naked simplicity, and he is naturally a little disturbed at its publication. But what must be disturbing him a little more even than this particular exposure must be the sudden bouleversement of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in England, in announcing to Dr. Benes, the General Secretary of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council in Paris, that the British Government have every possible sympathy with the movement, and will be glad to give it the same recognition as has been granted to it by the French and Italian Governments. If this declaration means anything at all, it means that the supporters of the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire can no longer regard Downing Street as the ark, but will have in future to face the fact that its consent to be bound to the wheels of the Königs-Platz chariot, in its newly signed alliance, has finally forced the United Kingdom to accept the demands of the Tzecho-Slovak revolutionaries, who Austria knows are alone prevented from breaking into open revolution by want of arms.

It was Cato who declared, "Delenda est Carthago," and if the Emperor Karl is not careful, a statesman may arise with the words in his mouth, Delenda est Noricum.

Secret Sessions Upheld

IT WOULD not be wise to give a sweeping approval or disapproval of the custom of considering diplomatic questions and passing upon treaties behind closed doors. There are times when the governing powers would do well to take the public into their confidence with relation to foreign affairs, and there are times when such a course would be highly detrimental to the interests of the nations. No one will question that, in the United States, mistakes are often made by the government in telling the people too little; nor will anyone deny that mistakes, equally numerous and serious, are made by the Washington Government in imparting information to the public which had better be withheld.

The United States Senate without doubt took the proper course in defeating the Borah resolution providing for public consideration of treaties, although it is not impossible to see that good would result at times from a more open discussion of certain features of certain treaties. The vote of 50 to 23 by which Senator Borah's proposal was rejected was not partisan, nor should it be taken as indicating that so large a majority of the Senate is out of sympathy with his desire to prevent the nation from being committed, without the knowledge of its citizens, to obnoxious treaty agreements. President Wilson has frequently and pointedly declared his opposition to the secret treaty, but, as some of the Senators remarked in course of the debate, Senator Borah took the Chief Magistrate too literally. Mr. Wilson, on January 8 last, called for "open covenants of peace openly arrived at," but it cannot quite accurately be said that what the President demanded was that all negotiations looking to a peace should be discussed in the presence of newspaper reporters. A more reasonable interpretation of his words would be, that he wanted no peace treaty finally arranged until the people were given opportunity to examine its terms and to express approval or disapproval of them.

The President has been true to this attitude as far as peace proposals have gone. He has insisted in discussing them, not only before the country, but before the world. But, of course, only in a general way. It is conceivable that President Wilson would prefer to have the details of a peace treaty talked over secretly in the Cabinet, in the Department of State, and in the Senate. At all events, it would be a difficult matter to obtain proposals looking to a peace agreement, and as difficult to make them, unless assurances were given that, in their preliminary stages at least, negotiations would be conducted in confidence.

What the people of the United States want, what they expect, and what they will insist upon, is that when treaties are negotiated and consummated their terms shall be made known. The Republic has had no experience of an opposite nature in the past. Other nations have, however, and President Wilson's references to secret treaties have no doubt been inspired by revelations of what has happened in other lands rather than in his own.

The National Party

IN ST. LOUIS, Mo., a little more than a year ago, a special national convention of the Socialist Party of America adopted a platform which was essentially offensive to all those members of that organization in the United States who were imbued with regard for democratic doctrines. The great majority of such persons were so disgusted with the enunciations made through the instrument that when it was submitted to a referendum they refused to recognize it, even by casting negative votes. The minority of extremists, consequently, adopted it, and it went forth as an expression of views held by the party.

This platform, in the form of a series of resolutions, proclaimed "unalterable opposition" to the war which Congress had just declared existent between the United States and Germany; called upon "workers of all countries to refuse to support their countries in their wars"; branded the United States' participation in the conflict "a crime against the people" and "against the nations of the world," and declared that "no greater dishonor has ever been forced upon a people than that which the capitalist class is forcing upon this nation against its will." Unyielding opposition was urged to all legislation in support of the war, by states and nation, to conscription, and to war loans. All of this was simply thinly disguised pro-Germanism.

For some time there had been manifested, among

radical thinkers and workers in and out of the Socialist ranks, a strong and growing longing to get together on ground as nearly common as possible, and the Socialist performance gave fresh impetus to this desire, with the result that, in October last, Socialists of American proclivities, single taxers, prohibitionists, and others, uniting with a remnant of the Progressives, formed at Chicago a new party and gave it the name of "National."

The National Party platform stood for the war, which it declared a struggle fundamentally "between the ideals and aspirations of democracy on the one hand, and the ideals and aspirations of autocracy on the other hand"; it, indorsed the motives which prompted the nation to enter the conflict, and pledged full and undivided support to the furtherance of the cause in which the Republic had enlisted. The declaration stood for prohibition, unqualifiedly. It stood for war-time prohibition, for universal suffrage, for woman suffrage, for the initiative and referendum, for the short ballot, for proportional representation, for the rights of the minority in elections, for Cabinet responsibility, for prison reform, for a uniform divorce law, for experimental public ownership, for democratic management of public utilities, for the reform of labor laws, for the extinction of land monopoly, in short, for all the things supported by the radical opinion of the nation.

The new party has thus far had no opportunity to raise its banner in open issue with either of the older national political organizations, because, for the present at least, there is but one principal issue before the country, namely, the winning of the war. It is conceivable, however, that from this time on there will arise many important side issues, and the National Party will probably play a large part in bringing some of these to decision. From the present indications its purpose will be, first, to give its full support to the Wilson Administration. It will take care, meanwhile, that none of the great issues which for the time being may be called secondary, are lost sight of, and, if its general policy is indicated by the program tentatively adopted in Massachusetts, it will, in the coming campaign, examine candidates for election or reelection in the light of their attitude toward those so-called secondary issues, especially with reference to equal suffrage and prohibition.

An immensely useful work may be accomplished by the National Party while acting, for the present, in a supervisory capacity. It can gain a reputation for dependableness in no more certain or speedy way than by marking for election in the coming campaign those candidates of the older parties who deserve public confidence and support, and by marking for defeat those who are not to be trusted. Assuming that the new party shall be moved solely by a desire to serve the commonweal, the people will welcome it, and be grateful to it, in proportion as it shall help to give them disinterested and sane direction. Far better than by presenting candidates itself can it serve the electorate by passing upon the worthiness of candidates of the older parties, with an eye single to the welfare of the country in these perilous times.

For the rest, the new organization and those in the leadership of it may trust the future. The Republic was never more in need than it is now of a great political party wanting nothing for itself, but willing to do everything for the nation and the cause to which the nation has pledged its best and its all.

The Vicissitudes of an Image

THERE is no possibility of missing the statue. Even the most hurried visitor to London would be sure to see it. For, whether he walks down the Mall and out under the Admiralty Arch into the rush of Charing Cross, or reaches the same place by way of Cockspur Street, or by way of the fountains of Trafalgar Square, or with the crowds along the Strand, or with still more crowds of Whitehall, he must come upon it—the statue of a debonair horseman of other days, clad in all the frill and fashion of the Cavalier. He sits on his charger high above the traffic which surges past him, and looks down the length of Whitehall into Parliament Square. It is, of course, Le Sueur's statue of Charles I.

Over and over again have the Westminster authorities threatened to remove it to another place. Such removal was, indeed, involved in the original schemes of the Admiralty Arch. But, just as though it had definitely and finally come to rest after the changes and chances of its early days, the statue, year after year, remains where it has stood for so long a time. It certainly deserves all the rest it can get, for few statues, always excepting the much harassed products of Rome and Greece, have passed through more difficult times. This was the way of it. The Revolution had found Le Sueur's work finished, but not yet placed. Parliament was duly notified of its existence, and acted as it acted toward many similar things, deciding, in so many words, that the statue was "useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished." Parliament decided, in fact, to sell it for the value of its metal, with the strict injunction that it must be broken up.

Now there was at that time living at the Dial, hard by Holborn Conduit, a brazier, one Rivett, a good name for such a calling. He made an offer for the statue, and to him it was ultimately sold. When exactly the "great scheme" came to Master Rivett, whether it was planned before he approached the authorities at Westminster, or whether it was thought of only as his heavily laden team bearing the statue labored along Oxford Street on the way back to the smithy, history does not relate. And of course, in any case, that is only a matter of passing interest. Whenever evolved, Master Rivett carried out his scheme with the utmost thoroughness.

The Holborn of those days was a liberal, generous place, a place of fields, lanes, and gardens, and Master Rivett, having a garden behind his smithy, took his statue there, and then, instead of breaking it up, dug a huge hole and buried it. This part of the work accomplished, he got him to his smithy again and from thence, in a few days, began to emerge various small articles which he declared were made from the goodly bronze of the statue. As the matter became known, people came in crowds to the Dial desiring to buy. Royalists came to buy souvenirs of the King, Roundheads came to buy

"trophies of the triumph of liberty over tyranny." And Master Rivett's fortune grew steadily. Finally came the "crowning mercy," as far as the brazier was concerned, in the Restoration. For he lost no time in digging up the statue and securing from a grateful King and court a suitable reward for his far-seeing loyalty. Some years later, on a pedestal designed by Grinling Gibbons, the statue was erected. Like the monarch of the day, it came back determined "never to set out on its travels again."

Notes and Comments

THE Argentine battleship Rivadavia, American built, having on board Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Ambassador from that Republic to Washington, who has been absent from his post for several months, has sailed for New York. Dr. Naon has always enjoyed the confidence of the government and people of the United States, and there is a hope, not so lively perhaps as it should be, but nevertheless a hope, that he will be able to explain to his own satisfaction, as well as to the satisfaction of the nation to which he is accredited, some of the strange things that have happened in Buenos Aires during the last year or so. It would hardly be going too far to say that if Dr. Naon is satisfied he will not find it very difficult to satisfy the Washington Administration.

A MARK of Arab appreciation, in the shape of a morocco-bound copy of the Koran, from a student of El-Hazar, has been received by a British officer who lectured in Egypt six months ago to the Ulema and theological students of Alexandria, Cairo, Koinhamada, and Tintah on "Muhammad—Teacher and Reformer," and "The Foundations of Islam." A letter accompanied the gift and read as follows: "Dear and honored Sir,—I have been quite pleased to hear from you after your visit to Egypt. In my ear still rings and will continue to ring your far-reaching and commanding oratory. Be sure that your valuable lectures were successful and put to flight the misunderstanding that used to take hold of rash and harebrained youths who have abandoned their groundless views and are now ardently pro-English. Our sincere compliments to you, sir! I remain, begging your leave to offer the inclosed copy of the Koran, yours sincerely, Ali Raschid."

ON THE ground that the oil industry is a venture rather than a business, a correspondent of a New York contemporary says that a great injustice may be done by an attempt on the part of the federal government to determine, for taxation purposes, what is a "reasonable return" in profits from an investment in oil. One would hardly know where to look in the hope of finding anything venturesome in the investments made by the leading oil capitalists of the United States during the last fifty years or so. There has been speculation and gambling in oil, as there has been in grain, meat and railway securities, but these have been simply incidental. The great oil combinations and monopolies of the country prove, by their very existence, not only that the oil industry is a business, but that it is one of the biggest of businesses. And as to whether it earns reasonable or unreasonable profits, opinion can hardly be called divided.

THE masses of Austria are following the example set by the European democracies and demanding political recognition as the reward for their self-sacrificing labors during the war. Austria has already shown a peculiar method of meeting this contingency. As she cannot master her difficulties, in a way satisfactory to herself, she is running away from them. What is practically certain, however, is, not only that absolutism has had its day, but that there will be precious little left of Austria to run away, when the different irreconcilable nationalities have had their say.

THE dismissal of the railroad presidents in the United States and the employment of many of them, at salaries not exceeding \$15,000 a year, by Mr. McAdoo, the Director-General of Railroads, reminds one of a significant statement, made five years ago, by Charles S. Mellen, then president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, to the effect that he believed the services of no man in the country worth more than \$25,000 a year. Although Mr. Mellen did eventually sever his connection with the railroad company, it is interesting to recall that, according to rumor, Mr. Mellen was requested to retire by Wall Street interests, but refused to be deposed until later. Even in those circumstances he set up something in the nature of a standard in these words: "I would have worked fully as hard for the New Haven Railroad for \$25,000 as I did for \$60,000 or \$75,000." Such an utterance from such a source affords food for thought for many present-day railroad executives who have to make the best of it on salaries only a little larger than Mr. McAdoo receives.

IT HAS often been insinuated, by the liquor interests in the United States, that France, after giving prohibition a trial in her armies, decided to abandon it on the ground that the troops required "a certain amount of artificial stimulation." There appears to have been some relaxation of rules here and there, regarding the use of liquors in the French service, for which, however, official sanction has been lacking. At all events, it is a sufficient answer to all insinuations of the kind referred to that the French army authorities have just issued a decree forbidding the selling or consumption of alcoholic drinks in the war zone. And this is done toward the close of the fourth year of the conflict, after the accumulation of a vast amount of evidence going to prove that total abstainers make the best soldiers.

THE examination paper which a certain vicar saw fit to put to some unfortunate English schoolboys has been denounced in the press as it deserves. It really seems altogether a waste of energy to invent "posers" when history, to mention but one subject, is already full of traps for the unwary. Many students more experienced than school children have had to go carefully in approaching the Cromwells, Thomas and Oliver, and the relations of Thomas with Wolsey.